THE
North-Carolina Standard,
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Editor and Proprietor.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

Vol. VI. | RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1856. | No 37.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton, Governor.
William Hill, of Wake, Secretary of State.
D. W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer.
G. W. Brooks, of Person, Comptroller.
Pulaski Cowper, of Hertford, Private Secretary.

LITERARY BOARD.

Gov. Thos. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Alfred Jones, of Wake,
Wm. W. Holden, of Wake,
Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

Gov. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Calvin Graves, of Caswell,
N. E. Canady, of Granville.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendent of Police.
COMMISSIONERS.
Eastern Ward.—Eldridge Smith,
A. Adams.
Middle Ward.—C. B. Root,
" R. H. Battle,
" G. W. Haywood.
Western Ward.—A. M. Gorman,
" H. D. Turner.
J. J. Christophers, City Clerk,
R. H. Battle, City Treasurer.
City Guard.—James M. Crawley,
" Jackson Overby.
City Constables.—E. E. Harris,
Wm. N. Andrews.
A. Adam, Weighmaster.
E. E. Harris, Clerk of the market.

COURTS.

The *Supreme Court* of North-Carolina is held in this city semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December.

Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice,
R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge,
W. H. Battle, " "
Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk,
Ham. C. Jones, Reporter,
J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marshall.

The *United States Circuit Court* for the District of North-Carolina is held semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November.

Judges.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia,
Hon. Henry Potter, of Fayetteville,
District Attorney, Robert P. Dick,
Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood,
Marshall, Wesley Jones.

The *Superior Court* for this County, is held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
John C. Moore, Clerk.
Jos. B. Bachelor, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.

The *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions* is held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Jeff. Utley, Clerk.
Chairman of the County Court, William Boylan.
County Solicitor, K. P. Marriott.
Sheriff of Wake County, William H. High.
Coroner, Willis Scott.
Register, H. Hudson.

Bank of the State of North-Carolina, incorporated 1830. Charter expires in 1860. Capital $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares, of which the Literary Board holds 5,027 and the University 1,000.
Principal Bank at Raleigh.
George W. Mordecai, President,
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
J. H. Bryan, Jr., Teller and Notary Public.
W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public,
Jordan Womble, Jr., Clerk.
This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarboro', Fayetteville, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.
DIRECTORS.
On the part of the State: D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, *ex-officio*, L. O'B. Branch and W. R. Poole.
On the part of the Stockholders: Wm. Boylan, Wm. Peace, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Alfred Jones and B. F. Moore.
Offering and Renewal day—Tuesday.
Discount day—Wednesday.
Business hours from 10 till 3 o'clock.

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear.
William H. Jones, Cashier,
R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.
DIRECTORS.
Geo. W. Haywood, T. H. Selby, Seth Jones, George Little, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg and C. W. D. Hutchings.
Offering day—Monday.
Discount day—Tuesday.

RAIL ROADS.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
R. A. Hamilton, President,
W. W. Vass, Treasurer,
J. M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer,
C. B. Allen, Depot Agent.
Mail Train leaves 10 minutes after 7 A. M., arrives at 6½ P. M.

North-Carolina Railroad Company.
Chas. F. Fisher, President,
C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer,
J. T. West, Freight and Ticket Agent.
Mail Train arrives at 5 o'clock, A. M., from the East; and departs 10m. after 5 o'clock, A. M.
Mail from the West arrives about the same time.

POST OFFICE.

William White, Sr., Post Master.
Office hours, on week days, from Sun-rise to 9 P. M.

State of parties in the House of Representatives.

The following list of the members of the present House of Representatives, with the political parties into which they are divided, will be found worthy of preservation:

Maine.
1. *John M. Wood, K. N.*, 4. *Samuel P. Benson*,
2. *John J. Perry, K. N.*, 5. *Israel Washburn*,
3. *Ebenezer Knowlton, K. N.*, 6. Thomas J. D. Fuller, D.

New Hampshire.
1. *James Pike, K. N.*, 2. *Mason W. Tappan, K. N.*,
3. *Aaron H. Cragin, K. N.*

Vermont.
1. *James Meacham*, 2. *Justin S. Morrill, K. N.*,
3. *Alvah Sabin.*

Massachusetts.
1. *Robert B. Hall, K. N.*, 6. *Timothy Davis, K. N.*,
2. *James Buffington, K. N.*, 7. *Nathaniel P. Banks, KN*,
3. *William S. Damrell, K.N.*, 8. *Chauncey L. Knapp, KN*,
4. *Linus B. Comins, K. N.*, 9. *Alexander De Witt, K.N.*,
5. *Anson Burlingame, K.N.*, 10. *Calvin C. Chaffee, K. N.*,
11. *Mark Trafton, K. N.*

Rhode Island.
1. *Nathaniel B. Durfee, K. N.* 2. *Benj. B. Thurston, K. N.*,

Connecticut.
1. *Ezra Clarke, K. N.*, 3. *Sidney Dean, K. N.*,
2. *John Woodruff, K. N.*, 4. *William W. Welch, K. N.*

New York.
1. William W. Valk, K. N., 17. *Francis E. Spinner*,
2. *J. S. Stranahan, K. N.*, 18. *Thomas R. Horton*,
3. *Guy R. Pelton, K. N.*, 19. *Jonas A. Hughston*,
4. John Kelly, D., 20. *Orasmus B. Matteson, KN*
5. Thos. R. Whitney, K. N., 21. *Henry Bennett, K. N.*,
6. John Wheeler, K. N., 22. *Andrew Z. McCarty, KN.*,
7. *Thomas Childs, K. N.*, 23. *William A. Gilbert*,
8. *Abram Wakeman, K. N.*, 24. *Amos P. Granger*,
9. Bayard Clark, K. N., 25. *Edwin B. Morgan*,
10. *Ambrose S. Murray*, 26. *Andrew Oliver*,
11. *Rufus H. King, K. N.*, 27. *John M. Parker*,
12. *Killian Miller, K. N.*, 28. *William H. Kelsey*,
13. *Russel Sage, K. N.*, 29. *John Williams, D.*,
14. *Samuel Dickson*, 30. *Benjamin Pringle*,
15. *Edward Dodd, K. N.*, 31. *Thomas T. Flagler, K. N.*,
16. *George A. Simmons*, 32. Solomon G. Haven, K.N.,
33. *Francis S. Edwards, K. N.*

New Jersey.
1. *Isaiah D. Clawson, K. N.*, 3. *James Bishop, K. N.*,
2. *George R. Robbins, K. N.*, 4. George Vail, D.,
5. *Alex. C. M. Pennington, K. N.*

Pennsylvania.
1. Thomas B. Florence, D., 13. Asa Packer, D.,
2. *Job R. Tyson, K. N.*, 14. *Galusha A. Grow, K. N.*,
3. William Millward, K. N., 15. *John J. Pearce, K. N.*,
4. Jacob Broom, K. N., 16. *Lemuel Todd, K. N.*,
5. John Cadwalader, D., 17. *David F. Robison, K. N.*,
6. John Hickman, D., 18. *John R. Edie, K. N.*,
7. *S. C. Bradshaw, K. N.*, 19. *John Covode, K. N.*,
8. J Glancey Jones, D., 20. *Jonathan Knight, K. N.*,
9. *A. E. Roberts, K. N.*, 21. *David Ritchie, K. N.*,
10. *John C. Kunkel, K. N.*, 22. *S. A. Purviance, K. N.*,
11. *James H. Campbell, K.N.*, 23. *John Allison, K. N.*,
12. Henry M. Fuller, K. N., 24. David Barclay, D.,
25. *John Dick, K. N.*

Delaware.
1. Elisha D. Cullen, K. N.

Maryland.
1. James A. Stewart, D., 4. H. W. Davis, K. N.,
2. J. B. Ricaud, K. N., 5. H. W. Hoffman, K. N.,
3. J. M. Harris, K. N., 6. *T. F. Bowie, D.

Virginia.
1. Thomas H. Bayly, D., 7. William Smith, D.,
2. John S. Millson, D., 8. Chas. J. Faulkner, D.,
3. John S Caskie, D., 9. John Letcher, D.,
4. William O. Goode, D., 10. Zedekiah Kidwell, D.,
5. Thomas S. Bocock, D., 11. John S. Carlile, K. N.,
6. Paulus Powell, D., 12. H. A. Edmundson, D.,
13. Fayette McMullen, D.

North Carolina.
1. Robert T. Paine, K. N., 5. Edwin G. Reade, K. N.,
2. Thomas Ruffin, D., 6. R. C. Purvear, K. N.,
3. Warren Winslow, D., 7. Burton Craige, D.,
4. L. O'B. Branch, D., 8. T. L. Clingman, D.

South Carolina.
1. John McQueen, D., 4. Preston S. Brooks, D.,
2. William Aiken, D., 5. James L. Orr, D.,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt, D., 6. Wm. W. Boyce, D.

Georgia.
1. James L. Seward, D., 5. John H. Lumpkin, D.,
2. M. J. Crawford, D., 6. Howell Cobb, D.,
3. Robert P. Trippe, K. N., 7. N G. Foster, K. N.,
4. Hiram Warner, D., 8. Alex. H. Stephens, D.

Alabama.
1. Percy Walker, K. N., 4. William R. Smith, K. N.,
2. Eli S. Shorter, D., 5. George S. Houston, D.,
3. James F. Dowdell, D., 6. W. R. W. Cobb, D.,
7. Sampson W. Harris, D.

Mississippi.
1. Daniel B. Wright, D., 3. William Barksdale, D.,
2. Hendley S. Bennett, D., 4. William A. Lake, K. N.,
5. John A. Quitman, D.

Louisiana.
1. George Eustis, K. N., 3. Thomas G. Davidson, D.,
2. Miles Taylor, D., 4. John M. Sandige, D.

Ohio.
1. *Timothy C. Day*, 11. *V. B. Horton, K. N.*,
2. J. S. Harrison, K. N., 12. *Samuel Galloway, K. N.*,
3. *L. D. Campbell, K. N.*, 13. *John Sherman, K. N.*,
4. *Matthias H. Nichols*, 14. *Philemon Bliss*,
5. *Richard Mott*, 15. *Wm. R. Sapp, K. N.*,
6. *J. Reece Emrie, K. N.*, 16. *Edward Ball, K. N.*,
7. *Aaron Harlan, K. N.*, 17. *C. J. Albright, K. N.*,
8. *Benj. Stanton, K. N.*, 18. *Benj. F. Leiter, K. N.*,
9. *C. K. Watson, K. N.*, 19. *Edward Wade*,
10. Oscar F. Moore, K. N., 20. *Joshua R. Giddings*,
21. *John A. Bingham, K. N.*

Kentucky.
1. Henry C. Burnett, D., 6. John M. Elliott, D.,
2. J. P. Campbell, K. N., 7. H. Marshall, K. N.,
3. W. L. Underwood, K. N., 8. A. K. Marshall, K. N.,
4. *Albert G. Talbott, D., 9. Leander M. Cox, K. N.,
5. Joshua H. Jewett, D., 10 Samuel F. Swope, K. N.

Tennessee.
1. *Albert G. Watkins, D., 6. George W. Jones, D.,
2. Wm. H. Sneed, K. N., 7. John V. Wright, D.,
3. Samuel A. Smith, D., 8. F. K. Zollicoffer, K. N.,
4. John H. Savage, D., 9. E. Etheridge, K. N.,
5. Charles Ready, K. N., 10. Thomas Rivers, K. N.

Indiana.
1. Smith Miller, D., 6. *Lucian Barbour, K. N.*,
2. Wm. H. English, D., 7. ‡H. D. Scott, K. N.,
3. ‡George G. Dunn, 8. *Daniel Mace, K. N.*,
4. *Wm. Cumback, K. N.*, 9. *Schuyler Colfax, K. N.*,
5. *D. P. Holloway, K. N.*, 10. *Samuel Brenton*,
11. *John U. Pettit.*

Illinois.
1. *Elihu B. Washburne*, 5. Wm. A. Richardson, D.,
2. *James H. Woodworth*, 6. Thomas L. Harris, D.,
3. *Jesse O. Norton, K. N.*, 7. James C. Allen, D.,
4. *James Knox, K. N.*, 8. Samuel S Marshall, D.

Missouri.
1. Luther M. Kennett, K. N., 4. *Mordecai Oliver, D.,
2. §Gilchrist Porter, 5. John G. Miller,
3. James J. Lindley, K. N., 6. John S. Phelps, D.,
7. *Samuel Caruthers, D.

Arkansas.
1. Alfred B. Greenwood., 2. Albert Rust, D.

Michigan.
1. *Wm. A. Howard, K. N.*, 3. *D. S. Walbridge, K. N.*,
2. *Henry Waldron, K. N.*, 4. George W. Peck, D.

Florida.
1. Augustus E. Maxwell, D.

Texas.
1. Lemuel D. Evans, K. N., 2. P. H. Bell, D.

Iowa.
1. Augustus Hall, D., 2. *James Thorington, K. N.*

Wisconsin.
1. Daniel Wells, D., 2. *C. C. Washburne*,
3. *Chas. Billinghurst.*

California.
1. James W. Denver, D., 2. Philip T. Herbert, D.

* formerly whigs.
† voting for James L. Orr.
‡ whigs voting for Pennington.
§ whig voting for Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
Those in italics are "republicans,"
Those marked K. N. are know-nothings.

RECAPITULATION.

Know-nothings and republicans voting for Banks	110
Republican know-nothings voting against Banks	8
National know-nothings voting for Fuller	35
Democrats voting for Richardson and Orr	80

Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and Mr. Childs, of New York, absent since the beginning of the session; Mr. Trumbull's seat vacant. A number of times within the last four weeks the number recorded above as having voted for Mr. Banks could have elected him; and if to these are added the republican know-nothings who vote for Mr. Pennington, it would give to the side of the House supporting Mr. Banks a clear majority of the whole number, even with an unusual attendance.

This list has been prepared with great care, and is believed to be accurate. If any gentleman is erroneously classed it will give us pleasure to make the correction. *Wash. Union.*

FOR SALE.—Dr. H. M. RICHARDSON BEING desirous of retiring from his profession and going into other business, proposes to sell his Location with his Practice at Holly Springs, Wake County, situated 13 miles west of Raleigh, on the Avens' Ferry or Carthage road. This opportunity offers great inducements to a practising Physician who desires a country location. Holly Springs is a pleasant and growing village, with two excellent schools, stores, churches, &c.—in short all the advantages that may be desired in a town. Also Two Vacant Lots, nicely situated for residence or business in the most public part of the village; one Valuable Tract of Land, containing 85 acres, one-half of which is in cultivation, the other well timbered and mostly fine bottom land, which, if cultivated, will yield in all probability as much or more than the best land in the country. This lies within one-fourth of a mile of the village, with a site for a residence within a large white-oak grove, unsurpassed for beauty and location by any place in the country. It has a fine orchard of varied and delicious fruits, with a never-failing spring and well of excellent water. Also, one 20 bbl. turpentine still, with all tools and appurtenances necessary to carry on the turpentine business; 2 wagons; 4 well-broke young mules, hogs, cattle, &c.—The above property will be sold either for cash or on a credit to suit the purchaser.
H. M. RICHARDSON.
Holly Springs, Feb. 25, 1856. 28—4t.

SELLING OFF GREAT BARGAINS.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF this city and vicinity, that I am back from New York, where I purchased a large and nice Stock of Goods, which I offer at very cheap prices.
A large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING for Men and Boys, made up to my own order; also, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Dry Goods, Hosiery, Boots & Shoes, for Ladies and Gentlemen; all kinds of Fashionable Hats & Caps, Blankets, Umbrellas, Trunks and Carpet Bags, &c.
A fine assortment of Gold & Silver Watches, sold at very low prices; Gold Chains, and all kinds of Jewelry.
Please give me a call, and examine my Goods. You will find good Goods, sold at low prices.
Crystals put on Watches, for 25 Cents apiece.
N. KRAMER,
Wilmington Street.
Raleigh, Oct. 1855. 93—6m.

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices as will defy all competition.*
Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.
GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.
☞ Register copy.

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

WINNIE AND I.—THE NEW PURCHASE, OR early years in the far West, by Robt. Carlton, Esq.
Klosterheim, by DeQuincey.
Song of Hiawatha, by Longfellow.
Hoary Head and McDonner, by Abbott.
Strabo, by Hamilton & Falconer.
Memoirs of Catherine, of Russia, and Her Successors.
Teverino, by George Sand.
Glenwood; Or, The Parish Boy.
Representative Women: From Eve the Wife of the first, to Mary the Mother of the second Adam, by Baldwin.
Memoirs of Henry the Eighth, of England, and his six Wives, by Herbert.
The Planter's Victim; Or, Incidents of American Slavery, with illustrations.
The Match-Girl; Or, Life Scenes as They Are, with illustrations.
Walker's Manly Exercises: Containing Rowing, Sailing, Riding, Driving, Racing, Hunting and Shooting, illustrated.
Gray's Elegy, illustrated.
Lives of the Queen's of England of the house of Hanover, by Dr. D. Doran.
Memoirs of Dr. Sampson, late President of The Union Theological Seminary.
Wheeler's History of North Carolina, illustrated.
For sale by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book-Store.
Raleigh, Dec. 1, 1855. 3—

NEW BOOKS.

CHRISTIAN THEISM, BY R. A. THOMPSON.
Memoir of Seargent S. Prentiss.
A Visit to the Camp before Sebastopol.
The Iroquois, by Minnie Myrtle.
Thrice Married.
Schaff's America.
American Rejected Addresses.
Richard the Fearless.
Juno Clifford.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1855. 104—

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

NOTICE.—SOMETHING NEW IN THE WAY OF India Rubber Crying Doll Babies—assorted sizes. Call soon if you would like to see them, at the
N. C. BOOK-STORE.
Raleigh, July 17, 1855. 78—

DR. SPRING'S NEW WORK.—THE CONTRAST between good and bad men. By Gardner Spring, D. D. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
October 16, 1855 94—

JOHNSTON'S CHEMISTRY OF COMMON LIFE.—Just received a large supply of this truly valuable work.
W. L. POMEROY.
October 16, 1855. 94—

WILLIAM LEA,
Late of the firms of
WILLS, LEA & BROWNLEY and LEA & BROWNLEY,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will give special attention to the sale of
Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, Grain, &c.
At the Old Stand, one door above Powell's Hotel,
SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, VA.
April 2, 1854. 39—

LIST OF NEW BOOKS, NOW READY.
I. ALFRED TENNYSON—MAUD AND OTHER POEMS, 50 cents.
II. CHARLES READE—PEG WOFFINGTON, a Novel, 75 cents.
CHRISTIE JOHNSTONE, a Novel, 75 cents
CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE, 75 cents.
III. WILLIAM HOWITT—LAND, LABOR AND GOLD, 2 vols. 16mo., $2.
A BOY'S ADVENTURES IN THE WILDS OF AUSTRALIA, with Illustrations, 75 cents.
IV. THOMAS DE QUINCEY—THE NOTE BOOK, 75 cts.
V. CHARLES KINGSLEY—THE VOYAGES AND ADVENTURES OF AYMAS LEIGH. $1,25.
GLAUCUS, OR THE WONDERS OF THE SHORE, 50 cents.
VI. LIEUT. ARNOLD, (son of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby)—OAKFIELD, a Novel, $1.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 26, 1855. 97—

PROSPECTUS OF THE.
North Carolina Christian Advocate.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, having determined to issue a weekly paper bearing the above name, the subscribers are authorized to issue this prospectus.
It is intended to publish a *family newspaper*, which, while it shall be religious in tone and sentiment, and maintain the doctrines and usages of the Methodist Church, shall be devoted to *all the interests of North Carolina*, and furnish intelligence for every class of readers.
In *size* and *appearance* the new periodical is to be equal to any of our church papers, while it will surpass them as in adaptedness to the wants of our people. The entire insufficiency of the existing "Advocates" to the necessity of our position, forces us to the publication of our own paper; and we confidently expect the hearty co-operation of the members of our church in all parts of the State and Conference, and hope to make the paper so interesting and instructive as to attract patronage from the public generally.
The "Advocate" will be published at $1 50 a year, and the first number will be issued as early as practicable after the next session of our Conference. It is believed that the publication will be commenced on the 1st of January, 1856. It is desirable that as large a subscription as possible be obtained before the Conference, and the ministers and all others interested in the enterprise are respectfully urged to secure and forward the names and address of subscribers, particular attention being paid to correctness in writing the names of persons, post offices and counties. Those who may have no opportunity of subscribing through the agency of our ministers, may write directly to Rev. Wm. E. Pell, Fayetteville, N. C. The payment will be expected upon the issue of the first number.
The location of the publishing office will be determined at the session of the Conference.
WILLIAM E. PELL,
WILLIAM CARTER,
RUFUS T. HEFLIN, *Committee.*
N. H. D. WILSON,
WM. BARRINGER,
August 21, 1855. 78

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.
Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

DONNANS & JOHNSTON,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
PETERSBURG, VA.

DONNAN & Co.
General Commission Merchants,
RICHMOND, VA.
June 1 1855. 55—1y.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

PANAMA IN 1855.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE PANAMA Railroad, of the Cities of Panama and Aspinwall, with Sketches of Life and character on the Isthmus. By Robert Tomes. With Illustrations, 16mo muslin.
The writer of this volume accompained an invited party from New York to assist at the opening of the Panama Railroad. He has given a full and interesting account of that great industrial enterprise from its inception to its completion, with a graphic and instructive description of the romantic country, whose eastern and western shores are connected by the iron bands of the railroad. The sketches of a tropical climate, of the curious natural history of the Isthmus, and its peculiar social customs and habits, which are presented by the author in a style of unflagging animation and gayety, make his work one of the most attractive books of travel ever issued from the American press. The illustrations are from drawings made on the spot.
NOW READY,
SYDNEY SMITH'S LIFE AND LETTERS.
A Memoir of Reverend Sydney Smith By his Daughter, Lady Holland. With a Selection from his Letters, edited by Mrs. Austin 2 vols. 12mo., muslin.
* * The work now issued comprises an inartificial memoir of Sydney Smith, giving a brief and unpretending narrative of his life, but liberally spiced with specimens of his good sayings and a limited selection from his correspondence, consisting almost entirely of letters written in the abandon of friendship to a few of his intimate associates.
For Sale By H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh Sept. 1855. 82—

THE LIFE OF A GREAT ORATOR.
Second Supply Now at Hand.
THE LIFE OF S. S. PRENTISS. Edited by his Brother, 2 vols. 12mo. $2 50.
"Next to Patrick Henry, S. S. Prentiss was the greatest natural orator that has appeared in this country. * * * * Dazling wit, keen sarcasm, apt illustrations, and brilliant figures of speech, poured in profusion from his lips—borne on a torrent of feeling which irresistibly carried away whatever audience he addressed. His habits were convivial; he was a prince of good-fellowship, full of fun and anecdote, and no one ever exceeded him in the grace with which he told a story." *Buffalo Com.*
"S. S. Prentiss is one of the most brilliant names which adorn our annals. * * * The work is a valuable contribution to American literature, and its contents most strongly interest every admirer of true genius and genuine eloquence." *Troy Times.*
"His public career was a brilliant one. As a lawyer he was second to none of his profession in the Southwest, or, if success be the test of merit, in the land." *Christian Mirror.*
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1865. 104—

SIDNEY A. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SMITHFIELD, N.C.,
Will attend regularly the Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland and Harnett.
Smithfield, Feb. 20, 1856. 28—tf.

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.
☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

FRESH GARDEN SEED.—THE SUBSCRIBERS are expecting to receive this morning their stock of Foreign and American Garden and Grass Seed, which is much larger, and more varied than any previous supply.
They are prepared to execute orders from merchants, in any part of the State, on the most favorable terms, and will allow them the privilege of returning all unsold by the 15th June.
Families wishing seed, will please send their orders while our stock is full. All our seed are warranted fresh and genuine, and among them are some new and splendid varieties
PESCUD & GATLING,
Druggists and Seedsmen,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 3, 1856. 13—
☞ Spirit of the Age and Register copy.

FOR HIRE.—I HAVE FOR HIRE ONE GOOD Cook, one waiting Maid or nurse, one girl suitable for general work, and two smart, active boys. I prefer to hire them out privately.
WM. R. RICHARDSON,
At W. H. & R. S. Tucker's.
January 1, 1856. 12—w&swtf.

NOTICE.
BEING ABOUT TO LEAVE THE STATE, I HAVE, for the purpose of collecting what is due me, and of arranging my business, appointed Edward Cantwell, Raleigh, my attorney, trustee, and general agent.
The Oil Mills, Land and Machinery, and my former Residence in this City, heretofore advertised, are still for sale or rent, upon reasonable terms. Persons willing to purchase are invited to call upon my attorney, and examine the property. WM. J. CLARKE.
Jan. 5, 1856. 13 tf.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. Lewis, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KA ER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.
References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,
Attorney at Law,
Having removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly the Courts of Chatham, Moore and Harnett Counties
Pittsbro', April 16, 1855. 42—tf.

A. M. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
MAY BE FOUND, WHEN NOT ABSENT ON PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS, at his office near his residence north of the Capitol, on Halifax Street.
Raleigh, July 11, 1855. 66—tf.

FOR SALE.—I WISH TO SELL A FINE TRACT of LAND, containing some 300 or 400 acres, near Johnston Academy, at which place there is as flourishing a Male and Female School as there is in the State, under the supervision of those accomplished scholars and teachers, John W. Stewart, principal, formerly of R M. College, and Miss Flora Graham, graduate of Greensboro' Female College, and formerly of Fayetteville, assistant. Persons wishing to educate their children thoroughly, would do well to come and examine the premises. There is also a fine chance to make money by putting up a Boarding House. The land is 16 miles south of Raleigh and 13 west from Smithfield. A. J. LEACH.
Leachburg, Feb. 23, 1856. —4w.
Register & Spt. Age, 4 time weekly.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 40 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.
W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.
January 17, 1856. 17—

GRIFFIN BARNES'
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY,
Wood Turning in all its Branches,
Nos. 122 and 37, corner Church and Union Streets,
NORFOLK, VA.
Carpenters and Builders from the Country and neighboring Towns will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere, as all orders received by me will be promptly attended to and neatly executed.
Feb. 27, 1856. 28—6m.

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.
Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.
Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale some eight hundred acres of land, in Wake County, lying near the Central Railroad.—These lands are covered with oak and pine growth, and are suitable for turpentine-getting, for farming, and for a steam saw-mill. It is *all woodland*. There are two settlements on it, with small lots. It is also well watered.
I will sell it on accommodating terms, both as to price and time.
W. G. STRICKLAND.
Nov. 3, 1855. 99—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
RALEIGH, February 8, 1856.
AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companies) and will be transported thence without delay or extra charge, and goods designed for the western merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point.
All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods.
Every effort will be made by the officers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation of goods and produce.
Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have them distinctly marked, so that their destination may be known.
R. A. HAMILTON, President.
23—tf.

M. J. MOORE,
FORMERLY OF STOKES CO. N. C.,
WITH ANSPACH, REED & CO., PHILADELPHIA, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, will attend promptly and strictly to all orders intrusted to him.
Philadelphia, Dec. 15, 1855. 8—3m.

WHY PURCHASE PIANOS FROM IRRESPONSIBLE Traveling Agents, when you can get in Petersburg, the very best quality (not second rate) at prices which will be guarantied to be as low as any at the North or South, from E. P. NASH, Piano Forte Dealer, corner of Sycamore and Bank sts.
Always on hand between 30 and 40 Pianos to select from, nearly all varying in style and finish.
Dec. 1855. 8—

LIVERY STABLE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PLEASED TO INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC generally that they have recently bought the *Livery Stables* formerly owned by J. Nixon, Esq., near the Market House, where they will keep on hand well broke and tractable horses, carriages and buggies, with good trusty drivers, for the accommodation of those who may wish to travel. Horses, also, boarded by the day or month. Their prices will be in accordance with the times. All possible pains will be taken to give general satisfaction to those who may patronize their establishment.
L. T. CLAYTON,
I. BECKWITH.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1855. 88—tf

ARKANSAS, DALLAS COUNTY.
I OFFER FOR SALE 1780 ACRES OF LAND east of and adjoining the Ouachita river, consisting of upland and bottom—the former fair, the latter first rate, producing, under good cultivation, from sixty to eighty bushels of corn per acre, and from twelve hundred to two thousand pounds of cotton—upwards of four hundred acres cleared, with gin-house, orchard and houses for sixty negroes. It is healthy, well watered, and convenient to navigation. It is adapted to stock, being adjacent to forty thousand acres or more of wild or cane land, affording a lasting range for horses, cattle and hogs. In 1844, I bought this tract as the most desirable east of the Ouachita; nor is there any other, on the same side of the river, on which I would live: yet, on inferior land to my upland, there are planters from North Carolina making from six to nine bales to the hand—names can be given, if necessary. My price is $6,000 cash, or on time, with ten per cent. interest. Corn and provender and stock may be purchased with the place.
HAWES H. COLEMAN,
Cachemasso P. O.
Nov. 12, 1855. 4—tf.

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.
Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, BERTIE Co., Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1856. John Freeman & Co. *vs.* Elisha Buzemore. Attachment levied on Land.—In this case it is ordered by the Court, that advertisement for six weeks be made in the North-Carolina Standard, notifying the defendant to appear and replevy, or judgment final will be entered, and the estate levied on applied to the payment of the same. Witness, William P. Gurley, Clerk of Bertie County Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, at the Court House in the Town of Windsor, this the 20th day of February, A. D. 1856, and the 80th year of American Independence.
WILLIAM P. GURLEY, Clerk County Court.
Feb. 27, 1856. —6w.

Successor to E. L. Harding.
THE UNDERSIGNED, WHO HAS BEEN FOR MANY years Clerk for E. L. Harding, was, on the 1st day of January 1856, appointed Agent for the "Raleigh Branch," by the same manufacturers with whom Mr. H. was connected while in business in this city. The same style and class of Clothing that have given this house the reputation it now enjoys, will be kept, and the prices will be as uniform, and we hope as satisfactory in every particular.
WM. H. WILLIAMS.

To our Former Patrons.
BEFORE LEAVING THIS CITY FOR OUR NEW home, we take the pleasure of recommending Mr. William H. Williams to your favorable consideration. Mr. W. will have the same facilities for supplying your wants and demands, as have been enjoyed by the undersigned for the last eight years, and will no doubt do so as satisfactorily.
Mr. Williams is fully authorized to settle up our books and accounts. We now, for the last time, say to all indebted us, *that our business must be settled up.* Reasonable time will be allowed delinquents before asking them to settle with our attorneys.
E. L. HARDING.
Feb. 1, 1856. 21—

LEATHER BELTING OR BANDS
At Thomasville Depot, Davidson County, N. C.,
MANUFACTURED BY THE SUBSCRIBER, EITHER single or double, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece, by improved machinery, cemented and copper rivited, at New York prices.
CHAS. M. LINES,
Thomasville, Davidson Co., N. C.
All orders promptly attended to, and belts forwarded according to directions. The above belts for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.
Dec. 22, 1855. 11—1y.

NOT DEAD!
THE "LIVE GIRAFFE" AGAIN
A New Era about to Dawn on North-Carolina.

At the constant and earnest solicitation of [illegible] body, but especially the old acquaintances of "ye Animal," we have been induced to promise, if "*presenter*" enough can be secured, to trot that beast out again to the gaze of all mankind, and the universal admiration of [illegible] during the first week in January, 1856.

"The Live Giraffe," while it was a neutral paper, while it grazed in its own green pasturage, played with the *girls*, and joked with the boys, was the most popular sheet, *animate* or *inanimate*, that ever issued from a Southern press; and had it been content to have lived in its own native sphere, it would now have been the "Brother Jonathan" of the South. Such a result cannot but be evident to any thinking man; it was, indeed, on the high road to fame and a most enviable distinction. But becoming fat, in an unlucky moment, like the man who had grown "*rich enough to ride an ass*," and had, therefore, gotten above his fellows, the "Animal" leaped the *bars* of its accustomed field, and the next thing we heard of him, he, like a man turned politician from preacher, was pining for the good things of life, and no doubt, like the silly lamb of old that eluded the sight of the shepherd, and got into the thick woods which was found to be infested with wolves, he wished himself back in his old range. But the bars had been put another rail higher and he couldn't get back; besides, he had grown so *lean* that he could not jump.

It is said that bought wisdom is the best in the world, if it dont cost too much. A mighty true saying; one in which there is more of truth than poetry or romance, and in view of this old saying and the Animal's experience, his old friends need have little fear that he will at any time hereafter cut the same caper again. He'll kick any man that would intimate such a thing.

The *Live Giraffe* will then be neutral. It will be devoted *to fun, to the news, and literature*. It will be made the vehicle of publishing many a thought to the world; funny, grave and instructive, that would have wasted itself on the air "as summer roses do." but for its columns, it will seek every opportunity to turn grave and uninteresting matters into pleasant and agreeable incidents; upset all ill-natured humanity it meets with and mould it anew; expose all rascality wherever found, whether in Church or State—(that's promising a great deal,) or in the social circle, and keep a strict watch on the press, literary, religious and political, and see that each keeps its bounds.

The citizens of Raleigh know well enough the value of such a sheet, and would not do without it another year for half a million. Why, since the exit of the Animal from their borders, they have had more bad luck than was ever heard of before. More *Trusts* have been made, more liens been given upon property, more assignments made, more quarreling and fighting, more drinking of liquor, more meanness generally, and more ill luck than ever was known at any period since the great plague in Egypt.

Now this is as plain as daylight, and the only remedy for such evils is to trot out the Animal again. So I think.

Now, this is the proposition I shall make to you. I want an assurance of your willingness to patronize the Animal, and to get that assurance I shall give you full opportunity to correspond with me and to send in all the names that can be secured.

If 500 names can be secured, we shall have no fears of the success of the Animal. He will soon grow fat when he begins to take exercise, and then he can plead his own case, if not with eloquent words, at least with an occasional kick at the boys.

It has been intimated to me that the connection I sustained to the "*Carolina Pennant*" would injure the Animal since the "Pennant" had suddenly expired and left many of its subscribers in the *suds*. I have to say here, and I hope it will satisfy every body, that I had no interest in the "Pennant." I wrote most of its Editorials for which I *should* have received *something* according to agreement, but I did not. I have tried this *co*-business and it neither pays nor suits my genius. I want a broad hemisphere, a wide latitude, and nobody to divide with me in the spoils.

Then, friends, we now understand each other. I want you to send me your names between now and the first of January; if enough respond, the "Animal" will make his bow; if not, no harm done.

TERMS: Two dollars per annum, payable on delivery of first number; two dollars and fifty cents if paid in six months; three dollars if not paid till end of year. ☞ No money will be required until the first No. is issued.
R. H. WHITAKER,
Raleigh, N. C.
Dec. 1st, 1855. 4—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance, seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES,
Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.
J. Q. LUFSEY.
Petersburg, July 6, 1855.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 18, 1854. 44—tf
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

FOR SALE.—TWO FINE BILLIARD TABLES OF the latest style with the latest improved patent rubber cushions. One of them has two setts of cushions, one sett without pockets for playing Keley, which I will sell at a bargain. Please call soon.
JOHN CREECH.
Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1855. 103—tf.

SUNDRIES.
WE HAVE IN STORE, AND WILL SELL AT lowest market rates:—
3000 Sacks Jeffrey & Dacey L. B. Salt,
1000 do G. A. do.
100 bbls. Refined Crushed Sugar.
100 d Coffee do.
50 hf. boxes Loaf do.
200 bags Rio Coffee.
500 boxes Pale Soap.
250 do Brown do.
100 do Chemical Olive Soap.
250 bbls. N. C. Gross Herrings.
250 do Cut do.
Brooms, baskets, wrapping papers, twine, sugar boxes, yeast powders, olive oil, chocolate, candies, mould, adamantine, and sperm, together with all articles found in a wholesale grocery.
A. M. McPHEETERS & CO.
6 Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.
☞ Particular attention given to sales of flour and N. C. produce generally. Orders for lime, guano, &c., filled at lowest prices.
Dec. 15, 1855. 8—

A. M. McPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wills' Warehouse,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, }
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, } *Norfolk.*
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1863. 78—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&swtf.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. P. ROGERS
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Person County, on Sunday the 6th instant, a runaway negro who says he is free, but cannot show any evidence of the fact, and that his name is William Mayo, and that he was raised about Greenville, Virginia. Said negro is about twenty-one years old, of a bright ginger cake color, five feet eight inches high, with small feet and hands; had on, when taken up, white pants, bombazine coat, and a striped cotton vest, all badly worn. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN C. WILEY, Jailor.
Roxboro', Jan. 10, 1856. 20—tf.

NEW LAW BOOKS.—PARSON ON CONTRACTS Vol. 2.
Angell and Ames on Corporations. A new edition.
For Sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Sept. 7, 1855.

ADDRESS OF T. L. CLINGMAN.

Address of Hon. T. L. Clingman to the Freemen of the Eighth Congressional District of North Carolina.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Many letters have, during the present session of Congress, been received by me containing inquiries in relation to the present political condition of the country and its future prospects. Not only in my own district, but elsewhere throughout the South, there is doubt and anxiety in the public mind. In my judgment, there are good grounds for apprehensions; and I adopt this as the most appropriate mode of communicating my views to you, and shall speak with that frankness that I am accustomed to use when discussing political topics in your presence.

That the ultimate destiny of our present political system will be determined by events soon to occur is most probable. If the perils which threaten it are properly understood by the people, they will be averted, and we may well hope for a long career of prosperity under our existing form of government. The danger which now menaces the existence of the federal Union arises from feelings of hostility entertained in the North towards the southern section, and especially the institution of negro slavery as it exists among us. To indicate fully the nature of the evil which impends, it may be necessary to review some points that have already been brought to your notice by myself and others in former discussions. So great is the interest involved, however, in the question, that you will, I know, fellow-citizens, pardon some recurrence to familiar topics.

When the constitution of the United States was originally adopted, twelve of the States were slaveholding, one of the old thirteen only having abolished the institution. In forming the constitution, therefore, no power was given to the general government to interfere with slavery, in the way of abolishing it, or even restricting it to any particular territory or limits, but each State retained its former right to act for itself with reference to the subject. The only powers given the federal government were plainly bestowed on it for the protection and defence of the institution in such of the States as desired to retain it. It was provided that slaves should be represented in Congress, so as to increase the weight of the slaveholding States; secondly, that all such as might run away should be restored to their owners; and, thirdly, that for the period of twenty years Congress should not prevent the importation of such additional slaves as the States might desire to add to their existing numbers. It is thus manifest that, while ample power was given the government to defend slavery as long as any one State might desire to retain it, there was allowed to it not the shadow of authority to abolish, or even to assail, the institution.

For thirty years after its adoption the provisions of the constitution were maintained, and under their operation some of the northern States, having in the mean time sold most of their slaves to the southern people, to whom such property was worth more than it could be in the North, abolished the system, while several new States, both free and slaveholding, had been admitted into the Union. The federal government, in the mean time, had properly abstained from all interference with the subject. In the year 1820 the State of Missouri offered herself for admission into the Union, with a constitution recognizing slavery. The application met with violent opposition from the North. This was owing to the course of certain leaders of the old federal party. In such of the northern States as had abolished slavery there was a feeling against it. As the difference between white men and negroes had not then been much noticed or understood, it was not difficult to enlist the sympathies of the people there in favor of the slaves of the South; and the leaders, therefore, of a party that had been overthrown and rendered odious, by inflammatory appeals in favor of universal liberty and denunciation of the slave power of the South, aroused a strong feeling throughout the entire North, so that a body of representatives were returned from that section hostile to the application of the new State, though her constitution was, in respect to slavery, similar to those of a majority of the old States. After an excited struggle an act was passed proposing to allow Missouri to come into the Union, but declaring in one of its clauses that in all that portion of the Louisiana territory that lay north of the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min. slavery should never exist.

By the old French and Spanish laws, which had been in operation over the entire territory, slavery legally existed in every part of it, and this was in law, if not in fact, an act of abolition. Southern men, however, from an extreme anxiety to procure the admission of the new State, unwisely and weakly consented to support the measure, and were willing to purchase for Missouri what she could claim as a right under the constitution. The restriction was supposed by southern men, however, to have entitled her to come into the Union; but at the succeeding session of Congress, when she applied with her republican constitution, the body of the northern representatives still resisted and rejected her, in accordance with the instructions of most of the northern States. Hence it became necessary for new concessions to be made, and an additional price paid to the North; and Mr. Clay came forward with his compromise, requiring Missouri to do certain other humiliating things before she could get into the Union. In this way, with the aid of six or seven northern votes only, she was accepted, in the midst of a general storm of opposition from the North.—Since the prohibition of slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min. was originally offered as a consideration for her admission, and as such was not accepted by the free States, but a new price required, it would have been right for the South to have likewise repudiated the act of prohibition. Nevertheless, impelled by a strong desire to have peace and harmony, the exclusion was acquiesced in by her, while the North complained and denounced the act. The anti-slavery feeling gradually subsided there, and the country remained quiet until a new influence was brought to bear on it.

Great Britain had acquired, by the force of her arms and skill in diplomacy, immense possessions in Asia. Her East Indian provinces alone contained more than one hundred millions of people, held in a state of most abject slavery, and oppressed by much greater hardships than the negroes of any part of the United States.

To make this appear—and because British writers are constantly denouncing the slaveholders of the South for their immorality, barbarity, and cruelty—and because the abolitionists in this country are in the daily habit of praising everything in England, and holding up her conduct for us to imitate—it will not be amiss for me to present some facts. Eighteen months since the British Parliament was forced, by the pressure of public opinion, to send out to India a commission to inquire into the manner in which the people were treated there. That commission, after examining hundreds of witnesses, has recently made its report; and I find the substance of it given in the January number of the Edinburgh Review for the present year. It must be borne in mind that in that country the government owns the land and compels the people to work it, exacting as much as one half, and, it is said, even two-thirds, of the entire product of the farms. It is difficult—almost impossible, indeed—to collect such enormous rents. As a means, however, of exacting it, torture is habitually applied. I present a few extracts from the article of this periodical—a publication as reliable as any in Great Britain:

"The tortures which the commissioners find to have been employed are of various kinds and of different degrees of severity. Some of them are so light as to amount to little more than a menace.—Some are so severe as to cause not only extreme present pain, but permanent injuries, mutilations, and even, not unfrequently, death. Some of them exhibit an amount of diabolical ingenuity on the part of the torturer, and a degree of moral abasement and degradation in the victim, of which our western minds can hardly form a conception; some, in fine, are so loathsome and indecent, at the same time so excruciating, that, although they are set down nakedly in the report, we must abstain from any specific allusion to their nature.

The two most common forms of torture appear to be the *kittee* (in Teloogoo called *cheerata*) and the *aunudal*, which, in the same language is called *gingeri*.

The *kittee* corresponds with the thumbscrew of the European torturer. It is a wooden instrument, somewhat like a *lemon-squeezer*, between the plates of which the hands, the thighs, (in women also the breasts,) the ears, and other more sensitive parts of the body, are squeezed to the last point of endurance, often to fainting, and even to permanent disablement. In many places the kittee has been superseded by the more simple plan of violently compressing the hands under a flat board, on which a heavy pressure is laid, *sometimes even by the peons standing upon it*; or of compelling the sufferer to interlace his fingers, and delivering him over to the iron gripe of the peons, (or policemen,) who sometimes rub their hands with sand, in order to give them a firmer gripe. In other cases the fingers are bent back until the pain becomes unendurable.

Occasionally a man is held aloft from the ground by the ears, by the hair, and even by the mustachio; and the latter torture, in some instances, is applied so savagely as to tear away the mustachio by the roots. Sometimes a sort of bastinado is inflicted; sometimes violent blows on the shin, the ankles, the elbows, or other highly sensitive points; prolonged immersion in the water tanks or the river; forcible compression of the arms, the thighs, and even the body, by tying a coil of coir ropes round them, and then applying cold water, so as to cause it to contract and sink into the flesh; burning it with hot iron; hanging heavy stones round the neck; the stocks; tying two or more individuals together by the hair, so that every movement is attended with pain.

Will it be credited, for example, that it is not uncommon to apply to the most sensitive parts of the body (enclosed in a cloth or a cocoanut shell, or other similar receptacle) *a biting insect or reptile*, such as the poollah, or carpenter beetle, and leave it to gnaw the flesh of the miserable sufferer?—that, by a further refinement of cruelty, meant to combine both pain and humiliation, the defaulters are sometimes tied by the hair to the tail of a donkey or buffalo?—that they are occasionally hung up with the head downwards?—and that it is an ordinary practice to put pepper or powdered chillies into the eyes or the nostrils, and to apply these and similar irritating drugs in other ways too revolting to be hinted at?"

There is a long and frightful detail of a great variety of tortures, which the reviewer declares show "an amount of hateful ingenuity" which it is difficult to conceive or believe, but that they are given in the report. After detailing many shocking cases of the dying of men under these various forms of torture, and of "women, by having the *kittee applied to their breasts*" to enforce the collection, some times, of a *few pence only*, the commissioners confess that "the infliction of such descriptions of treatment as they had described has come, in the course of centuries, to be looked on as customary—a thing of course—and to be submitted to as an every-day, unavoidable necessity."

Though these details have been recently spread before the British public, they seem to have created no sensation, because, doubtless, the sufferers are not negroes, but of a race regarded as Caucasian, like the English themselves.

Such is the condition of an empire whose example we are denounced for failing to imitate, both by the British press and its abolition allies in this country. Under this system, grinding and monstrous as it is, the whole population is rapidly perishing in many of the provinces, and the most fertile lands are becoming desert wastes. These miserable laborers are mainly engaged in the cultivation of tropical productions, to supply the demand of the markets of Great Britain and those of her customers. It was soon seen, however, that, owing to the superior skill and energy of the planters of the South, they were able, by means of slave labor, to produce cotton, sugar, rice, &c., at lower rates, and thus undersell similar articles grown in India. The British government likewise held certain islands in the West Indies, cultivated by negro slaves, but, as the amount of her interest there was comparatively small, she determined to sacrifice it for what she regarded as a more important object. She accordingly emancipated her negro slaves in the West Indies, and thereby reduced the islands to a state of unproductive barbarism. She then set in motion a system of operations to force the United States to emancipate her slaves in like manner, expecting, if this were accomplished, to be able to supply the world at her own prices with tropical productions from her great eastern possessions. This, however, was not the sole motive that influenced her conduct. The United States was her great commercial rival, and it was then seen that, owing to our more rapid increase, we should soon surpass her, as in fact we have already done, in the amount of our tonnage.—The prodigious growth of our commerce arises from the fact that while the South, by its successful agriculture, has furnished the freights, the North has built the ships to carry them to market; and it was obvious that we should soon successfully contest the mastery of the seas with her. Her policy, therefore, was to separate the ships of the North from the productions of the South; and this would have been the case if she had succeeded in effecting the abolition of slavery, so that the South would cease to have a surplus for export; or even had she failed in this, the same result would have been attained by a dissolution of the Union. In this latter event, the North and the South being foreign countries to each other, the shipping of the one would have derived no advantage from the agriculture of the other, and Great Britain would have held the dominion of the ocean. There was another consideration operating on the English government and a portion of her people with more force than either of these.

The United States is the great republic of the earth, and the example of our free institutions was shaking the foundations of the monarchical and aristocratic governments of Europe. This was especially the case as respects the political system of Great Britain, owing to our common language, literature, and extended commercial intercourse. The aristocracy there hold the mass of the people in subjection, and under a condition so oppressive that large numbers of white men of their own race are liable to perish miserably by famine in years of scarcity. A knowledge of the successful working of our institutions was increasing the discontent of the common people, and, fearing the loss of its sway, the aristocracy, which controls the entire power of the government, began a crusade for the abolition of slavery in the United States. They expected, in the first place, by affected sympathy for the negroes here, to divert the minds of the people at home to some extent from the consideration of their own sufferings, and to create the impression that other laborers were much worse off than their own. And should they succeed in breaking up our system, they would exultingly have pointed to it as evidence against the durability of free institutions.

With a view, therefore, to effect these objects, more than twenty years ago the British press, and book-makers generally, were stimulated to embark in a systematic war against negro slavery in the United States. Abolition lecturers were sent over, and money furnished to establish papers and circulate pamphlets to inflame the minds of the citizens of the northern States. Looking far ahead, they sought to incorporate their doctrines into the school books and publications best calculated to influence the minds of the young and ignorant. Their views were most readily received in Massachusetts, where there were the remains of old anti-slavery federalism, and where the British influence has for the last half century been greatest. From this State these doctrines were gradually diffused, to a great extent, throughout the North. When the annexation of Texas took place, so strong were the manifestations of the anti-slavery feeling, that southern members consented that the Missouri line, or the restriction of slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min., should be extended across that State. On the acquisition of the Mexican territory occurred that struggle which is too well known to require comment. We of the South, during a period of four years, taking conciliatory ground, sought to have the line of 36 deg. 30 min. in like manner extended through that territory to the Pacific, but the North invariably opposed and defeated it, and a settlement on different principles was adopted in 1850.

Two years since, when the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska was passed, it repealed the restriction of 1820, known as the Missouri line, and left the people who might inhabit those Territories at liberty either to adopt or reject slavery, as they saw fit. This was right in itself, and in accordance with the principles of the constitution. Nor was there any ground whatever for the complaint of its enemies, that it violated an old compromise, because the North, the very year after that restriction was adopted, refused to recognize it as a compromise, on all occasions afterwards repudiated it, and utterly refused to extend its operation to the new Territory. But it is sometimes said that, though the repeal of this prohibition was right in principle, yet it was inexpedient, and has created agitation.—It may indeed be so, but it was a wise measure, and the agitation in which it has given rise, would have occurred on any other practical issue that might, sooner or later, have arisen. And if the strength of the anti-slavery feeling in the North is so great that such a measure cannot be sustained under the circumstances of its passage, then that feeling has already attained a power that will most probably be fatal to the continued existence of the government. On the other hand, the success of its principles will give permanent repose to the country.

When the bill was yet pending before Congress, the abolitionists, and others who sympathized with them, held large meetings, and declared that if it became a law they would raise money and hire bodies of men to go into the new Territory and exclude slavery from it. They accordingly formed societies, and collected large sums of money, and sent off a great many persons to control the elections in Kansas. Finding, however, that they were defeated by the settlers in the first instance, they continued to forward large bodies of abolitionists and other ruffians, armed with rifles, cannon, and the like weapons. They avow it to be their purpose to take possession of and hold the Territory by force, without regard to the laws passed by the legislature. In pursuance of this determination, they have pretended to form a State constitution for themselves, and, stimulated by their leaders in the Northeast, declare it to be their purpose to resist the laws already in force in that Territory. The President, therefore, in accordance with his duties as prescribed in the constitution, has taken the necessary steps to see that the laws are enforced. It is, therefore, not at all improbable that a bloody collision may occur in the Territory between the traitors employed by the abolitionists and the friends of the constitution and laws. That such an occurrence is to be greatly regretted cannot be denied by any real patriot. The responsibility must rest on the abolitionists, in spite of the efforts of some of their secret allies to charge it on the authors of the Kansas and Nebraska bill. If a body of infidels should enter a church and create a disturbance, it might as well be said that those who had built the church and attempted to worship in it were responsible for the mischief, as that the legislators of the last Congress are to be blamed for the efforts of those wrong-doers to defeat the operation of the law.

Whether a collision occurs there, or not, in nowise affects the importance of the great issue to be determined by the country during the next twelve months. The coming presidential election is more important than any which has occurred since the organization of the government.

Should the party of the constitution triumph, it is probable that the anti-slavery feeling of the North, under the enlightening discussion which is taking place, aided by time for reflection, will subside, and allow the government to move on in the even tenor of its way. But should our adversaries succeed, it is hardly to be hoped that our system would long survive. If any one imagines that they would stop with the restoration of the Missouri line, or any other partial measures, he is grossly deluded. The object which the managers have in view is the total abolition of slavery, the raising of the negroes to equality with us, and the amalgamation of the white and black races, and, by consequence, the destruction of our society and the ultimate certain extinction of the hybrid race. Nothing less than this will satisfy our enemies on the other side of the Atlantic. In a late number of the London Telegraph such expressions as these occur:

"The aggressive spirit of the people of the United States requires an humbling, and it is for us to perform the task. England's mission is to complete the great work commenced by her in 1834, when she liberated her slaves. There are now over three million human beings held in cruel bondage in the United States. If, therefore, the United States government, deny and is resolved to question the right of Great Britain to her Central American possessions, we, the people of the British empire, are resolved to strike off the shackles from the feet of her 3,000,000 slaves. And there are those among us who will sanctify such a glorious cause."

There is, too, a complete understanding between our enemies in Great Britain and their allies in this country.

The London News, another leading British paper, in a late issue says truly, in reference to any difficulty that might arise between this country and England, that "however strong is the unprincipled appeal at present made to the anti-British feeling of the northern States, that feeling is counter-balanced by another, which has grown up within the last quarter of a century. *The abolitionists would be with us to a man. The best of them are so now.*"

Even in this country, it must be borne in mind that, however moderate may be many who are not acting with the anti-slavery party, the leaders are thoroughly hostile to us. I know a number of the abolition managers, and they are, with a few exceptions, not more unprincipled than they are envious and vindictive. Being equally cowardly, mean, and malicious, they intensely hate whatever is honorable and manly in the human character, and nothing would be more gratifying to them than to see the southern men and women whom they have so long vilified, degraded to the level of the negroes.—Long observation has satisfied me that envy and malice have more to do with the abolition movement than fanaticism. That they will ever be able to effect their objects I have no fears. We have a population of more than ten millions, or four times as large as the old thirteen colonies had at the breaking out of the revolution, while the North, even if united, (which it is not likely to be,) would be less strong than Great Britain was. Though we should be able to protect ourselves, and might have every reason to hope for a long and successful career as an independent republic, yet I hold that we are under the highest obligations to use all proper means to preserve the existing federal government. We now, after a period of more than thirty years of wrong, stand in a position of equality with the North, and we owe it to ourselves, to those who are to come after us, and to the cause of liberty, truth, and honor, never to lose that position. The increasing unanimity of feeling among our people, and the growing determination never to submit again to be degraded to an inferior station, give the gratifying assurance that any successful attempt to reduce us will merely be followed by the destruction of the government making the effort. Yet no one can justly charge us with seeking undue advantage in the Union. At this time the President of the United States is a northern man: so is the President of the Senate, or Vice President *de facto*: so likewise is the Secretary of State, the minister at the most important foreign court, and also the Speaker of the House of Representatives; yet there has been no complaint of these things by us, except as to the last, who stands on avowed principles of hostility to our section. On the contrary, our course has shown that, provided simple justice was done us in matters of principle, we were willing to concede all that could be given up without loss of honor.

As it is our high duty to make a fair effort to maintain, if possible, the existing Union of the States, what ought we to do in the approaching presidential contest? Let us take a survey of the field of action and of the combatants in it. The old whig party (as, you remember, I predicted some years ago would be the case) no longer exists. For the last twelve months it has not had friends enough in any one State of the Union to raise a banner in its name.—Its former members have either gone into other organizations or are waiting to take some new position. In the North most of them have united with the abolitionists and freesoil democrats, and formed a sectional party which is held together mainly by its hostility to the South. In fact, its only leading principle is anti-slavery. It has adopted the designation of "republican party," though it is more commonly called the black republican party. The latter designation is the more appropriate, not only because, while it is devoted to the elevation of the negroes, it ignores, disregards, and contemns the rights of white men, but also because it is a *counterfeit*. Mr. Jefferson once said that the old federalists would attempt to get into power by stealing the name of republican, and his prediction has been verified in our day. The leading principle of our revolutionary struggle, and also that of the old republicans of Jefferson's day, was the question of the right of the people in each locality to govern themselves, and this great privilege is now denied by this party which seeks at the same time to deprive the white men of the territories of the right of self-government, and to put negroes on a level with them, and thus to raise the latter to a higher station than God Almighty has fitted them for. If their policy could be carried into practice, you and I know, fellow-citizens, that free Northern whites would never and [illegible] as formerly under the [illegible] can be brought into [illegible] What [illegible] you think of a man who, when his dwelling had taken fire, instead of attempting to extinguish the flame, should occupy himself with removing insects from it? Ought we to imitate the conduct of the Jews, who, when their city was besieged by the Roman army, continued to wrangle and dispute with each other until it was taken and destroyed?

But you say that you do not wish foreigners to hold office in this country. In point of fact they do not hold as many of the offices as their proportional numbers might entitle them to. After all, however, is it not more important that the offices should be filled with persons who will discharge the duties than that any particular set of people shall have them? How many of the fifteen thousand voters in our district are likely to hold office? I have no doubt but that at least five hundred men were induced to join your organization in our district by such representations, and perhaps no one of them will realize the possession of any desirable office. The truth is, this clamor is kept up by a few designing office-seekers in the country, who hope, by these means, to derive advantage; whereas the great body of the tax-paying people have no interest beyond a good administration of official duties.

Certain politicians are clamorous against some of the appointments of the present administration. It may be true that the President, like most of his predecessors, has made mistakes in this respect; but is this to be weighed against the bold and patriotic stand maintained by him and his friends in defence of the rights of the weaker section of the Union? I know, gentlemen, that many of you feel politically hostile to me, on account of our past collisions, but you cannot charge me with having ever deceived you. Recollect that more than twelve months ago I told you in my speeches that the know nothing party would be broken up and destroyed soon after the meeting of this Congress. What was then prediction is now history. I told you that the body of its members from the North were anti-slavery men, and that their action would drive you out of the party, and earnestly exhorted you to await the developments of one year, and in the mean time to stand aloof from the organization. Do you not wish that you had taken my advice? I do not expect you to admit this to me; but I put it to your own consciences, when you are in communion with that Supreme Being your council professes to reverence, do you not regret your connexion with the order? Perhaps you may feel offended with me even for this, just as, formerly, some complained of my announcing in advance the destruction of the old whig party, or of my public declarations just before the last presidential election that Gen. Scott could not get more than four States, as the event afterwards proved. But you cannot charge me with any want of fairness and candor; and, as on all former occasions, I now speak to you with the frankness and directness that becomes a freeman addressing his peers. Remember that, if earnest, I am asking nothing for myself. On the contrary, when a candidate before you, I have scorned to make any appeal to your favor. On such occasions you have complained that my tone was defiant and denunciatory. But I *will appeal* to you for the life of the constitution.

With respect to those persons who formerly acted with the democratic party, I can see no reason for their now withholding their support from it. It has thrown off the free-soilers in the North and gotten rid of some bad elements in the South, and now stands fairly as an organization by the rights of all sections of the Union. In fact, its principles of action are those of the old republican party of the days of Jefferson, which meet with universal approbation in our portion of the confederacy.

We are called upon, fellow-citizens, one and all, to make a manly stand for the constitution and the rights of our section. If beaten, we may be forced to declare independence to maintain equality and honor. In submission, we should have in prospect the condition of a conquered province, with no rights but such as were accorded by the mercy of the victors. As those who lead our assailants are the meanest and most contemptible of men, so they propose the destruction of our state of society, and the lowest degree of social degradation known to humanity.

When you are about to decide an issue of such moment, heed not the words of a few mercenary traitors among us. They have marks upon them by which they may be known. They are the men who see no merit in the past sacrifices and eminent services of the patriotic Cass, so happily termed the "Nestor of the Senate." They witness, without one cheer of applause, the unceasing blows of the heavy battle-axe of Douglas, wielded in our defence from morn till eve, and from year to year, untiringly and continually as the billows of the ocean dash against its shore. They chuckle like fiends when it seems that Franklin Pierce and the granite democracy of New Hampshire are about to be borne down by our enemies, so as no longer to be able to shield us from danger. But the true men in the northeast, tho' for a time overpowered, return to the contest with renewed zeal. Remembering that though the British armies once had possession of most of their territory, the spirits of their ancestors were unbroken, and that the revolution failed not, they rally again, and boldly proclaim that the battle for the constitution "has only begun." Pennsylvania.

Collecting all *her* might, dilated *stands*,
Like Teneriffe or Atlas,

across the entire breadth of the way, and says to fanaticism and treason, "Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed." The young giants of the Northwest, lamenting they were not old enough to have marched under the banner of Washington, press eagerly forward to take the front of the column if any of the Old Thirteen should falter in the hour of trial. On every side there are coming up the brave and true for the decisive struggle.

May a party banner has risen and stooped again; but there is a flag which has never yet gone down before the eyes of mortal man. It first shone in the sunlight on the fourth of July, 1776; and though it wavered in the dark hours of the revolution, it went not down, but still kept its place, and still has kept, through many a stormy period since, on land and sea. The old flag of the republic now looms high over the field of danger, summoning its friends to gather around it. There is only one of the political organizations that can stand under that banner. And will you leave the democratic party, weakened in former contests for the right, to fight this great battle unaided, and alone to triumph, or alone to die in such a cause? Where will you be found, gentlemen, when such a field is to be fought and such a flag is to be upheld? Look back into the past, and see that in the olden time the enemy approached our section only to be repulsed. The mountain peaks which looked down on the rapid flight and destruction of Ferguson's army, still stand silent but impressive monitors. Though, of the bold riders who dashed through their gorges and forests, only the last linger yet a little while, the memory of their deeds is immortal, and will again kindle the flames of patriotism to future triumphs. A victory in this contest saves the constitution from danger, overwhelms its enemies, and gives the highest assurance that our magnificent ocean-bound republic will continue for ages to run a career so bright and glorious as to challenge the wonder and admiration of the world. Respectfully, T. L. CLINGMAN.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, March 16, 1856.

TITLES.—A Lieutenant in the service, by the name of Broom, was advanced to Captaincy, and naturally enough liked to hear himself addressed as Captain Broom. One of his friends persisted in calling him plain Broom, much to his annoyance, and one day, having done so for the fortieth time, Broom said:

"You will please remember, sir, that I have a handle to my name."

"Ah," said his tormentor," so you have—well Broom-handle, how are ye?"

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES EXPECTED.—Professor Faraday is of opinion that we are on the verge of important discoveries concerning the nature of physical force, and their relation to life and physiology. He says that all forces have a similar dural property, and that even gravitation will be ultimately determined to possess it. One force cannot be called into action by electricity without the other, and they are always equal. When the north poles of four magnets are placed together at right angles, so to form a deep square cell, in the centre of that cell there is no magnetic attraction at all. The "northless" and "southness" of a magnet, Prof. Faraday says, takes in curved lines outside, not inside, magnet.

VOICE OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Democratic Meeting in Columbus.

According to previous notice, a meeting of the Democratic party of Columbus county was held at Whiteville, on the 10th inst., which was organized by Calvin Haynes, Esq., being called to the Chair, and T. L. Vail and A. J. Butner requested to act as Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been explained, viz: The appointment of delegates to Raleigh, in order to nominate a Democratic candidate for Governor, and the selection of delegates to assemble at Whiteville on the 7th of April next, for the purpose of making choice of a Senatorial candidate; the Chairman appointed Messrs. F. George, J. C. Powell, W. H. Toon, Col. M. Powell, and J. H. Summersett, to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting. After a short absence the Committee returned, and through their Chairman, F. George, Esq., reported the subjoined resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of Raleigh as the place, and the 16th of April as the time of holding a Democratic State Convention, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor in the ensuing gubernatorial canvass.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint twenty-five delegates to represent the county of Columbus in said Convention.

Resolved, That we concur with our friends of Brunswick county in the propriety of holding a District Convention composed of delegates from Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus, at Whiteville, on the 7th of April next, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for Senator, to represent this district at the ensuing session of the Legislature.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint fourteen delegates to represent this county in said Convention.

Resolved, That the Democratic party is the only one which can justly lay claim to nationality in sentiment and action; that to this party alone the country can look with any reasonable expectation that its best interests will be promoted, by preserving the Constitution intact, respecting the sovereign rights of the States, and thus perpetuating their Union.

Resolved, That President Pierce, by his bold, able and patriotic administration of the affairs of State, at home and abroad, has proved himself eminently worthy of the confidence of the American people as their chief executive; that his patriotism is not limited within sectional lines and boundaries, but is large enough to embrace our whole country, North South, East and West, and that in his recent clear and elegant messages to Congress, he has pointed our people to their true constitutional duties, and called upon them in the language of patriotic earnestness, to act in good faith towards one another.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of this State have reason to be proud of their present able and patriotic Governor; that his course has been such throughout as to claim the undiminished confidence of his fellow-citizens, and, therefore, that he is our first choice for standard-bearer in the ensuing gubernatorial canvass.

In accordance with the above resolutions, the Chairman appointed 25 delegates to represent this county in the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Raleigh on the 16th of April next, viz:—Messrs. F. George, W. H. Toon, W. A. Dyson, Lewis George, Col M. Powell, Neil McKolesky, Lewis Williamson, N. L. Williamson, J. H. Summersett, O. H. Powell, D. F. Williamson, Jas. Faulk, M. D. Godwin, W. J. Stanly, Everett Hinson, John Mills, Jr., J. H. Gore, P. P. Jenrett, W. K. Gore, J. P. Lee, Jas. Beach, C. C. Gore, J. C. Pierce, Warren Haynes, and J. W. Rouse. On motion, the Chairman and Secretaries were added to the above delegation.

To attend the Senatorial District Convention, the Chairman nominated 14 delegates, viz:

Messrs. R. Wooten, A. J. Butner, T. L. Vail, W. W. Brown, J. G. Powell, D. F. Williamson, W. J. Stanly, Jno. Mears, Jno. H. Gore, W. K. Gore, J. P. Fornyduval, J. M. M. Gore, A. J. Baldwin, and J. Morgan Heigh.

F. George, Esq., was then called for, and responded in a brief and pointed address, which was received with marked satisfaction by the meeting. He alluded to the proud position occupied by the Democratic party as the only one that was truly constitutional and national; and, going back to the early political history of the country, he showed, while our opponents were constantly aiming to centre power in the federal government, our doctrine and practice tended to place and to keep it in the hands of those to whom of right it belonged. He rapidly sketched the turns and manœuvres—the false professions and shifting expedients of Whiggery, until it finally, as some had truly said, "died of innate corruption," and was within the last few years attempted to be raised again under a new form and a new name, that of Know-Nothingism. He then touched upon the nominees of that party, Fillmore and Donelson. Why, he asked, should Mr. Fillmore be the hero of Southern people? Was it that, when the Fugitive Slave Law was passed, so much doubt hung around his mind about the propriety of it, that he must consult the Attorney General as to its constitutionality? And in concluding, he observed that not until a thoroughly organized Democratic party got complete ascendency, would sectional strife cease and the voice of disunion be hushed in the land.

It was then moved that the proceedings be sent to the Wilmington Journal with the request to publish.

On motion of Col. M. Powell, the meeting adjourned. C. HAYNES, *Chairman*.

T. L. VAIL, A. J. BUTNER, } *Secretaries*.

Democratic Meeting in Harnett County.

A meeting of the Democrats of Harnett was held at the Court House in Summerville, on the afternoon of Monday, the 10th inst., for the purpose of organizing for the coming National and State campaigns, and to appoint delegates to the next State Convention.

On motion of Col. Alex. Murchison, the meeting was organized by calling Geo. W. Pegram, Esq., to the chair, and appointing Danl. McDugald, secretary.

The chairman having explained the object of the meeting, on motion, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. Col. Alex. Murchison, Silas Douglass, Jno. McNeill, A. H. Dewar, Jno. L. Bethea, R. A. Norden, and James S. Harrington, Esqrs., were appointed.

B. Fuller and W. L. McKay, Esqrs., of Fayetteville, addressed the meeting, vindicating the democratic party, individually and as a party, from the peurile charges of imbecility and impurity, so often impudently brought by the opposition press and politicians.

J. G. Shepherd, Esq., was then called for and responded in an eloquent manner, showing the relative positions occupied by the two parties, and defending the Administration against the malicious imputations of the late Know-nothing Convention. He closed by assuring the party that he was as ready as ever to fight as a private soldier in their ranks.

The Committee then returned and reported through their chairman, Jno. McNeill, Esq., the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we believe that the highest security for the permanency of the Union and the preservation of the guaranties of the Constitution is to be found in sustaining the well tried principles of the democratic party.

Resolved, That we have an abiding confidence in the integrity and faithfulness of the present administration, and we do most cheerfully present Franklin Pierce as our first choice for the Presidency.

Resolved, That we, the friends of James C. Dobbin—a man endeared to us by the strongest personal, social and political ties—earnestly recommend him for the Vice-Presidency, because he has served us as he has the whole nation, with pre-eminent ability, an honest heart, and an upright purpose.

Resolved, That having full confidence in our present worthy Governor, Thomas Bragg, we offer his name to the State Convention as the first choice of the people of Harnett for Governor.

Resolved, That twenty delegates be appointed to represent this county in the State Convention to be held on the 16th April.

Col. M. J. McDuffie, afterwards entertained the meeting in his usual able and energetic style. He was followed by Gen. Winslow, who declared that the zeal with which he fought for the Whig party in its palmiest days, should be devoted in the coming contest to the Democratic party—the only national party in existence.

The following resolution offered by Col. Alex Murchison, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend to the Democracy

of Cumberland and Harnett to hold a joint convention in June, to nominate candidates for the next Legislature, and that all local issues be laid aside, hoping that all differences with regard to Harnett county will be settled before that time, and that the democratic ranks may present an unbroken front.

The following delegates were appointed to the State Convention:

Alex. Murchison, J. L. Harrington, J. L. Bethea, Silas Douglass, M. Wilder, C. H. Cofield, John Green, A. H. Nordon, Danl Cutts, E. Stewart, Danl Stewart, A. H. Dewar, Wm. Williams, Esq., John McNeill, Junius Williams, Dr. J. C. Williams, H. B. Dewar, Duncan McCormick, Esq, Danl McDugald, and N. K. McNeill.

On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be published in the Carolinian and Standard.

The meeting then adjourned.

GEO. W. PEGRAM, Ch'n.

DAN'L MCDUGALD, Sec'y.

Democratic Meeting in Anson.

At a meeting of the Democratic party of Anson, held in the Court House, on the 12th of March 1856, R. A. Shepard, Esq., was called to the Chair and G. A. Smith appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was then explained by the Chairman, in a brief and appropriate address to be the appointing of delegates to represent the Democrats of Anson, in the State Convention, to be held in the City of Raleigh on the 16th of April next.

On motion, a Committee of the following gentlemen, viz: Messrs. S. W. Cole, H. B. Hammond, D. Carpenter, James Medley and A. Baucum, were appointed to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting.

The committee, after a short time, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, In view of the perilous and alarming condition of our common country, and the folly, fury, and fanaticism of those who control the action of the popular branch of our federal Legislature, and believing as we do that the supremacy of the sound conservative and constitutional principles of the Democratic party is the only means of rescuing the country from impending danger, and that this supremacy can only be secured by complete and thorough organization, therefore.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Anson, do most cordially approve of the State Democratic convention to be held in Raleigh on 16th April next.

Resolved, That the Chairman, appoint twenty delegates to represent the democracy of Anson in said convention, and that we will cheerfully unite with our Democratic brethren of the other counties in the state in the selection of a Gubernatial candidate for the next election.

Resolved, That we regard the Democratic party of the United States, based as it is upon devotion to the letter and spirit of the federal Constitution, to the sovereign and equal rights of the States, and opposed to the aggression of one section of the Union upon the rights and interests of another, as the only party now in existence laying any just claim to nationality of feeling or sentiment, and that we never had better cause to be proud of our party, of its principles, its adherence to the Constitution and the permanent objects for which it was framed, than at the present time:

Resolved, That the course pursued by the Hon. B. Craige, our representative in Congress, during the protracted and exciting struggle for Speaker, has our cordial and unqualified approval.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the administration of Franklin Pierce, and for the moral courage which he has evinced in favor of the Constitutional rights of the South, we prefer him as our first choice.

Resolved, That we are gratified to learn that there are a number of our former Whig friends in this and adjoining counties, who disregarding party trammels, are determined to array themselves under the banner of the constitutional rights of the South, and whilst we have heretofore differed on minor points of public policy, we hail this determination of theirs as an act of moral courage worthy of all who love their country in preference to party.

In accordance with the second resolution, the following gentleman were appointed delegates to attend the Democratic State Convention, viz: Jas. Medley, S. W. Cole, H. B. Hammond, Dr. C. Watkins, Dr. W. W. Twitty, Jas. P. Jones, W. H. Kirby, F. A. Clark, W. W. Tapscot, J. B. George, Dr. J. B. Twitty, Wm. Patrick, William Shadding, Mathew Grace, J. P. Ratliff, J. E. Bounoitt, Alfred Baucum, Jas. Jones, T. J. Lockhart, Joel Lyon. On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates.

Dr. Wm. Terry, an old line Whig, was now called upon and in response, after having apologised for his want of preparation, delivered a pertinent and forcible speech, much to the gratification of his political friends, in which he exposed in just terms the position and conduct of Southern Know Nothings and their Northern allies in Congress, and paid a high compliment to the firmness and devotion to principle of the Democratic Representatives, and closed his remarks by acknowledging the well known fact that the whig party was dead, and that for the time to come he was determined to be found battling in the Democratic ranks and for that party which has alone proved itself able to withstand the blightning effects of storms already met, and of political tornadoes, which we as a notion are yet destined to encounter.

On motion, these proceedings were ordered to be published in the Salisbury Banner, with the request that the Democratic papers of the State copy. On motion, the meeting adjourned

A. H. SHEPARD, CH'M.

GEORGE A. SMITH, *Secretary*.

A PARADISE FOR LAZY FOLKS.—Dr. McBean, in a lecture recently delivered at New Orleans on Nicaragua, drew the following picture of what could be done in that country by a lazy man who wished to live independent:

"The government gave him 250 acres of land, and the first necessity was a house. This want was quickly supplied by the placing of four posts uprightly in the ground, the spaces between which were filled in with the common cane, which grew in abundance around, and this plastered over with mud. The roof was then thatched with grass, and the house was thus completed. Little or no furniture was needed, a hammock answering all purposes of a bed and seat, and almost any kind of earthen vessel would answer to cook in.

"The next care was to plant about a dozen banana or plantain trees, needed no further care, and about fifty yards of land should be hilled and planted in yams, which, if properly placed, would yield enormously. The common *frijole* and Lima beans would grow with the yams, as well as a variety of other vegetables, and the native fruits of the country were almost all indigenous. The plantains and yams would yield more than enough for the subsistence of an entire family, and game of every variety could be shot almost from the door of the house. The cilmate was such as to render little or no clothing absolutely necessary, and thus with one month's labor a man can fix himself comfortably for a year. Isn't that the country for a lazy man?"

WILSON FEMALE INSTITUTE.—This Institute is now in a highly flourishing condition. The ladies superintendent have verified the high character for scholarship and management which preceded them here. Miss Miller, whose system of teaching is thoroughly radical in all departments, has fully entitled herself to the confidence of the community. As to Miss Stith, who is favorably known to us all, we can only say that her name in connection with any serminary wherein charm of manner, dignity of deportment, and a high order of intellectual culture are appreciated, is a host in itself. Miss Ramsey, who conducts the musical department, has fully realised her reputation as an artist; and the most gratifying assurances, we are pleased to be able to say, reach us daily of the progress of the pupils, as well as the general excellent administration of the Institute.

Wilson Sentinel.

The Order of United Americans in New Jersey disapprove of the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, and manifest dissatisfaction at the conduct of the know nothings.

That is the way they bolt.

In Pennsylvania, 96 anti-administration papers (mostly K. N.) have expressed themselves on the Philadelphia nominations—28 endorsing the ticket—35 opposing it, and the balance standing neutral.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY MARCH 29, 1856.

☞ Messrs. ISRAEL E. JAMES, JOHN COLLINS, and Mr. James's other Assistants, and C. C. MCCRUMMEN, Esq., are our authorized Agents.

Notice to our Subscribers.

The Standard will not be sent to any one hereafter unless the order for the same be accompanied with the cash; and on the 1st day of May, 1856, the cash rule will be established with reference to all subscribers; and all who may be in arrears at that time will be erased from the list. Subscribers will be duly informed of the amounts of their indebtedness respectively; and we shall adopt some plan by which they will be thereafter regularly notified of the dates at which their subscriptions will expire.

The Case of Alfred Woodly.--Slave Stealing.

We learn that Alfred Woodly, a free man of color from the State of New York, who stood indicted in the Superior Court of Bertie County, in this State, under our Statute making it penal to aid and assist a slave in escaping from his master's service to another State, was tried at the late term of that Court and acquitted by the jury.

The offence is, by our law, a capital felony. It is a severe law, but rendered necessary by the systematic efforts, but too often successful, which are made to deprive us of our lawful property.

This case of Woodly has in some respects been a remarkable one, and is well worthy of some notice, especially from that section of the Union from which come the assaults upon slavery and slave-owners. We will briefly advert to some of the facts connected with it.

When this man was arraigned he was an entire stranger to the people of Bertie. The charge against him was not calculated to make for him friends, especially in that county, from which we learn that many valuable slaves have escaped to the Northern States. He was alone, without money and utterly unable to employ counsel to defend him.—What then? Why, as is always done in North Carolina in such cases, the presiding Judge assigned counsel to defend him, and to see to it that he had a fair and impartial trial. The Hon. David Outlaw, P. H. Winston, Jr., and H. B. Hardy, Esquires, were the counsel.

Upon the trial it appeared that this man Woodly came to the Roanoke river as a hand on board of a small vessel—that the slave disappeared from the service of his master when the vessel went down the river, and that at the town of Plymouth the vessel was searched and he was found concealed in the forecastle, and the evidence was exceedingly strong to fix on Woodly the charge of thus concealing him, with a view to his escape to a Northern State. Though ably defended by his counsel, he was found guilty and sentenced to be hung for his offence.

But his counsel did not abandon him. The humanity of our law allows an appeal to the Supreme Court without surety for costs, where a party is unable to give it, and if there has been any error of *law* in the trial below, a new trial is allowed.

One of the counsel, Mr. Winston, at some inconvenience and considerable expense to himself, as we have reason to believe, followed the case up, ably argued it in the Supreme Court, and, upon a technical ground, obtained a new trial.

The case was again laid before a jury, as we have already stated, at the late term of Bertie Superior Court—a jury composed of some of the most respectable planters of that County, and the owners in the aggregate, as we are informed, of fully four hundred slaves. The result is an acquittal.

Doubtless the verdict was one of great mercy. The jury *may* have had a doubt upon some material point—if they had, the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of it, and he received it. We trust it will ever be so in North Carolina, even in the case of a miserable free negro charged with an offence well calculated in these times to excite the indignation of slave owners. But we think it more than likely that this man's neck was saved from the halter by the very fact that he was a poor ignorant negro. Were one of those worthies who stand at a distance and prompt such men as Woodly to steal our slaves, to be placed upon his trial, though we are sure that a North Carolina jury would be as *just*, we would not confidently say that they would prove so *merciful* as in this case.

We said that this case was well worthy of notice from that section of country from whence come the bitterest denunciations of our institutions and laws. For instance, they clamor against a law passed to carry out that provision of the constitution which says fugitives from labor (our slaves) shall be surrendered to their owners. And one of the main points of attack is, that the law disallows a trial by jury in the State where the fugitive may be arrested, though it gives it to him in the State to which he may be remanded. It is said no alleged slave, though free in fact, would ever be able to establish his freedom before a court and jury of slaveholders. Never was there a greater mistake, to call it by no harsher name, than this. We can speak for North Carolina of our own knowledge. The thing has been done here again and again.

This case of Woodly is itself an evidence, and a strong one, of what a North Carolina Court and jury would do in all such cases. Were it necessary we could mention many cases; but we will only for the present, name one, recently occurring in a County adjoining this. A negro was seized and claimed as a slave by a white person, and placed in jail for safe keeping, where he remained a few hours only, and was discharged. The negro claimed his freedom as evidenced by a decree made in one of our courts many years before. But upon examination of the record no *decree* appeared to have been made. Such being the case, it was insisted by the claimant that the negro was a slave, and in law was a part of the estate of a former deceased master, through which the claimant derived title. Now, what did the court do under these circumstances? Upon proof that such a decree had been made and ordered to be entered, it caused the record *then* to be amended so as to speak the truth. The negro sued the party arresting him, and a jury gave him the substantial sum of $750 by way of damages.

We have spoken for North Carolina. We have not the least doubt that the same sense of justice and honor prevails in every other Southern State.

Let us compare, we might say contrast, some of the facts stated by us with what has been done in some of the Northern States.

How many fugitive-slaves would be delivered to their owners if they were required to establish their right before a Massachusetts jury? We undertake to say—not one. A jury trial for the slave is wanted there, not that justice may be done, but that it may be defeated;—not because they fear, as they pretend, that freemen will be dragged into slavery, but to prevent slaves from being restored to their lawful owners.

In Vermont and Massachusetts the fugitive-slave law has been virtually nullified by State laws. The last fugitive-slave delivered in Boston cost the general government $30,000, it is said, and the private expenses of the owner were more than the value of the slave.

Since that time Massachusetts has passed her "Personal Liberty Bill," so called, making it highly penal in any of her officers or citizens to aid a Southern man in reclaiming his fugitive slave; and, with a further view of depriving him of all legal assistance, even where he is willing to pay for it, subjecting members of the bar who may appear in his behalf to heavy fines and penalties for so doing; and to crown all, she has expressly conferred upon jurors the power to judge for themselves of the constitutionality of any law without regard to the opinion of the court. The owner of a fugitive slave who there apprehends hi , may find himself indicted and sued for false imprisonment before a State court. He sets up as a defence that he has acted under the law of the United States, and under the process of a United States' Judge or Commissioner; but the *jury* before which he is tried holding, as they certainly will do, the act of Congress to be unconstitutional, he is mulcted in heavy damages, and perhaps sent to the penitentiary. Was there ever such a monstrosity in jurisprudence as this? This, too, in *educated, enlightened* Massachusetts in the year of our Lord, 1856!

Justice is not so administered in North Carolina. Our juries pronounce upon the *facts*—they receive the *law* from our Judges. Our lawyers are allowed to appear for whom they please, and are subjected to no pains and penalties for so doing. Nay, if one is too poor to employ counsel, whether in civil or criminal cases, the courts will assign counsel to him, with whom it is a point of honor faithfully to discharge their duty as such, "without money and without price." In fine, justice and a fair trial are never here denied to any one, even though he should belong to the Underground Railroad Company, and be more than suspected of stealing our negroes.

THE MARKETS.—Flour is active in New York, and sales at $7 37 to $7 87. Corn improving; beef, lard, and whiskey unchanged. In Baltimore flour is firm—sales at from $6 87 to $7. Wheat steady at from $1 50 to $1 85. Sales of corn at from 57 to 60 cents. Provisions dull.

Mr. Clingman's Letter.

Read this admirable document in the Standard of to-day, and then hand it round to your neighbors. Mr. Clingman's statements of facts, and his logic, are irresistable. The concluding portion of his letter is indeed eloquent—it burns with the eloquence of truth, poured out from the crucible of an intellect which makes clear and palpable every thing it touches. Well may he exclaim—after paying the highest and most deserved compliments to Pierce, and Douglas, and Cass—that Pennsylvania,

"Collecting all *her* might, dilated *stands*,
Like Teneriffe or Atlas."

But the whole *sound* North will "*stand*" also, as aforetime, on the adamantine platform of the constitution. The floods of 1856 will beat in vain on that platform. The Democrats, aided by such men as Clingman, Stephens, and Caruthers, formerly Whigs, will save the country. We hear, almost every day, of more and more aid from the old Whig party, and from those who, deluded into the K. N. ranks, have quit those ranks in disgust, to unite with the constitutional Democratic party. The omens are all auspicious—the signs are that the Union will survive, and emerge from the darkness stronger and more glorious than it ever was before.—*Courage*, then, and *firmness*, brother Democrats. A protracted and exciting campaign is before us. Let us all resolve *to do our duty*, assured that in so doing we will compel victory to our standard—will save the Union according to the constitution, and thus advance immeasurably our own interests and the best interests and hopes of mankind.

A correspondent of the American Banner (a new paper just published at Edenton) states that J. W. Albertson, Esq., of Perquimons, has not changed his political opinions and joined the Locofoco party, as stated by the Raleigh Standard. Mr. Albertson was formerly the Whig representative in the Commons from Perquimons. He will, in the opinion of the Banner's correspondent, cast his vote for Fillmore and Donelson. *Wilmington Herald.*

The statement of the Standard is true. He will not vote for Fillmore and Donelson, but will cordially co-operate with the Democratic party in the approaching campaign.—Mr. Albertson regards the slavery question as paramount to all other questions; and, believing the Democratic to be the only *national* party now in existence, and therefore the only organization capable of upholding the constitution and saving the Union, he will act accordingly. Mr. Albertson has recently been in this City on a visit to his friends; and we are authorized by that gentleman himself to make this statement.

We have further information for the Herald, in addition to that given recently of prominent Whigs co-operating with the Democratic party: Gen. John Winslow, of Cumberland, formerly Whig Elector, and at one time an active 3d degree K. N., is now with us; and his voice will be heard and will tell in the pending contest. Anti-Know Nothing meetings have recently been held in Cleaveland and Rutherford Counties, to appoint delegates to the Democratic State Convention; and John R. Logan, Esq., together with many Whigs in these two Counties, have ranged themselves under the Democratic banner. Mr. Logan is one of the most influential men in the two Counties. His Card, giving his reasons for his course, shall appear in the Standard soon. A friend, who is well informed as to the state of public sentiment in Mr. Clingman's District, writes us that hundreds of old-fashioned Whigs in Polk, Rutherford, Cleaveland, and throughout the west, have taken and will take the same stand occupied by Messrs. Clingman and Logan. If the Editor of the Herald expects to carry the State for "Sam," he must look elsewhere than to Messrs. Logan, Loring, Albertson, Ransom, Terry, Winslow, Green, and the "Western Reserve."

☞ The Wilmington Commercial of Tuesday says: "We are sorry to hear that there was a good deal of thoughtlessness exhibited in the Roman Catholic Church on Sunday last, and that the membership were exceedingly annoyed and disturbed, not only by the conduct of children, but by those of riper years. These things ought not to be at any time, and more especially when the worshippers were engaged in the enjoyment of an interesting Festival of the Church." Not long since we remember to have seen it stated in the Commercial, that the Catholic priest stationed at Wilmington had been hooted and insulted by thoughtless boys, and that while engaged in performing the last offices for the dead! Now this is deplored by all gentlemen in the K. N. party, but it is nevertheless the natural result of the bitter and proscriptive crusade waged against Catholics. And the press, under the control of Protestant Editors, cannot notice and rebuke such conduct without being charged by demagogues and blackguards with leaning to the Church of Rome. Mr. Fillmore has been courteously received and handsomely entertained by the Pope of Rome; and why may not "those of riper years" than boys in this country, imitate the example thus set them? What would have been said, if Mr. Fillmore had been treated even with "thoughtlessness" by the Pope?

Alamance County.

The proceedings of the Democratic Convention in Alamance have been received, and shall appear in our next.

The Convention was addressed by S. E. Williams, Esq., Dr. D. A. Montgomery. The latter gentleman and George Patterson, Esq., were unanimously nominated as candidates to represent the County in the House of Commons, and B. F. Hoover, Esq., of Randolph, was recommended for the Senate. These are excellent nominations. The Democrats and anti-Know Nothings of Alamance are thoroughly united, in fine spirits, and may count with confidence on a brilliant victory.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—We learn that A. M. Lewis and Alfred Williams, Esquires, the Rev. Mr. Skinner, and Mr. Robert Jones, have purchased from Dr. Cooke, the corner lot immediately west of the Capitol, formerly the property of Col. Cooke—their object being to erect thereon a new house of worship for the Baptist Church. The price paid was $6,000 for one acre of ground with some tenements.—The present Baptist Church is much too small to accommodate the large and constantly increasing congregation, under the excellent and valuable ministry of Mr. Skinner.—The intention is, we learn, to sell a portion of the ground in aid of the Church. The location is, in every respect, a fine one; and the Church edifice to be erected will doubtless be equal to the wants and expectations of the community, and at the same time a decided improvement to that part of the City.

MESSRS. MCDOWELL AND WILLIAMS.—T. S. D. McDowell, Esq., of Bladen, publishes a Card in the last Wilmington Journal, declining to be a candidate for re-election to the Senate. Private arrangements, he states, necessarily compel him to decline. T. H. Williams, Esq., of New Hanover, has also published a Card declining a re-election to the Commons, on account of the condition of his health. These gentlemen have served their constituents faithfully, and their absence from the public councils will be felt and regretted by their numerous friends.

☞ George Davis, John H. Haughton, John A. Gilmer, Esquires, and others, are spoken of as among those from whom the K. N. candidate for Governor will be chosen.—Now the K. N's do not want our advice, and we shall not thrust it upon them—but we may venture to ask them why Gen. Dockery is never mentioned? He is their strongest man. Among the three gentlemen named above, *we* of course have a preference; but "oh no, we'll never mention it."

ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.—We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Pomeroy for this work for 1856—"exhibiting the most important discoveries and improvements in mechanics, useful arts, natural philosophy, chemistry, astronomy, metereology, botany, minerology, geology, geography, together with a list of recent scientific publications," &c. This work is especially useful to scientific men. It contains much information to be obtained in no other form.

BISHOP ATKINSON'S APPOINTMENTS.

April	3rd,	Wilson,
"	4th,	Rocky Mount,
"	6th,	Jackson,
"	8th,	Murfreesboro',
"	10th and 11th,	Windsor,
"	13th and 14th,	Plymouth,
"	15th,	St. Luke's, Washingt'n co.
"	16th,	Pettigrew's Chapel,
"	17th,	Lake Chapel,
"	19th and 20th,	Edenton,
"	22nd,	Woodville, Perquimans.
"	23rd and 24th,	Elizabeth City,
"	26th and 27th,	Hertford,
"	29th,	Lassiter's Chapel,
"	30th,	Gatesville.

Fillmore and Donelson Repudiated.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 21.—The State Council last night, after a long session, adopted the majority report, repudiating the nominations of Fillmore and Donelson, and endorsing the seceders from the Philadelphia Convention.

A Praiseworthy Movement.

We are gratified to observe a movement, by the "Oak City Guards," towards the establishment of a Reading Room in this City; and we trust that the undertaking, which promises so many advantages to all, will receive the cordial favor and liberal patronage of our citizens. The design is well set forth in the following letter, prepared by a Committee of the "Oak City Guards," and addressed to our citizens. We need not add any thing to what is here said:—

ARMORY OAK-CITY GUARDS,
RALEIGH, March 20th, 1856.

The undersigned, a Committee of the Oak-City Guards, appointed for the purpose, respectfully invite your attention to a plan for a READING-ROOM, in this City. The various advantages of such an institution are evident on the slightest reflection: We want, as much as in any city and more than in many others, a place for quiet and refined social enjoyment—where we all can meet to hear and discuss the news of the day, interchange compliments, cultivate friendly feelings, and learn and understand better the motives which actuate our fellow men.

It is the intention of the Committee, if sufficient encouragement be given, to extend the benefits of the Institution to the Ladies of our community, by establishing a *permanent Library*, by procuring *Lectures* from gentlemen of distinction and ability, and by the introduction, occasionally, of *Musical* and *other Entertainments* of a refining and elevating tendency; and they are happy in being able to state that, for the purpose of Lectures, the free use of the Hall of the House of Commons has been tendered them.

The Committee are much in hopes that, by subscriptions among the members of the Corps, Honorary Members and others, they will be enabled to open their Hall, under proper restrictions, to all comers. It would require but a small subscription from each gentleman to do this; and they bind themselves and their successors to such exertions as will present there pleasant attractions for many a leisure hour, and prove to the departing stranger one of the most delightful recollections of his stay in our city.

The Committee confidently assert that, if the Institution be once established, but very few of our citizens would be willing to see it decay, and that no one will regret the small subscription required: and they earnestly desire that every one who has the welfare of himself, his family, friends and the city at heart, will give something and "speak a good word" for their efforts in the cause.

As it is not the intention of the Corps to confine the benefits of the Institution to our townspeople, subscriptions of money, newspapers, periodicals or books, to any amount and from any source, will be received by any member of the Committee, or by Mr. James J. Iredell, Treasurer, who is authorized to call upon the citizens.

GEO. W. BROOKS,
F. C. SHEPARD
JOHN SPELMAN,
WM. E. ANDERSON,
J. H. BRYAN, JR.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was engaged the greater part of Monday in considering the deficiency bill.

In the House, the Speaker announced the special Kansas investigating committee, as follows: Messrs. Campbell, of Ohio, Howard, of Michigan, and Oliver, of Missouri. They are to proceed to the Territory, examine witnesses, &c. and report to the House.

A resolution was adopted providing for furnishing the members of this Congress with such books of a public character as were furnished the members of the last Congress.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, a long discussion was had on an amendment appropriating $350,000 for paper, arrears of printing and maps. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Mason gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill amending the act remodelling the Diplomatic and Consular system. On motion of Mr. Brodhead, the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to enquire into expediency of establishing one or more National Foundries, in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of War, in his annual report of December, 1853. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Deficiency bill, and afterwards adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Campbell, at his own request, was excused from serving on the Kansas committee, and Mr. Sherman was appointed in his place. Sherman is a black Republican Know Nothing; Howard is a black Republican; and Mr. Oliver is a Democrat.

Mr. Phelps introduced a bill authorizing the President to cause the Southern boundary line of Kansas to be defined and marked. The bill was referred to the committee on Territories.

A lively discussion took place on the naturalization question, pending the bill defining the qualification of the voters of Washington. Without coming to any decision the House adjourned.

A BUSINESS SKETCH OF A BUSINESS MAN.—We copy the following sketch of the life of a very extraordinary man, from on editorial in N. Y. Sun:—

"As an illustration of business tact and talent, we may point to the career of Professor HOLLOWAY, the proprietor of the most popular medicines of the age. The rise and progress of this extraordinary man have had no parallel during the present century. He has visited nearly every Court in Europe, and obtained permission for the sale of his preparations from most of the crowned heads of the Old World. The queens of Spain and Portugal, the kings of Naple and Sardinia, granted him audiences; and in St. Petersburg, which city he visited a short time before the commencement of the war, he was treated with marked consideration by the late Czar and the nobility.

"Travelling in an elegant private carriage, attended by a courier, his equipage attracted attention in the towns and villages through which he passed. The hotels where he lodged besieged by persons of the first distinction, and the best society on the continent, courted his acquaintance.

"The subject of these remarks is unquestionably an ambitious man, and his skill and enterprize have placed him far in advance of all his predecessors and contemporaries in the same profession. He stands alone; and the fact that he can maintain high position, despite the interested assaults of envy and presumption, proves that his medicines have an intrinsic value, which the world understands and appreciates.

"The sums expended in advertising by Professor HOLLOWAY would be incredible if they were not authenticated by his books. His payments to the press range from $150,000 to $200,000 per annum. There is no printed language in which his advertisements do not appear.

The ramifications of his business extend from the focal point—his vast establishment in the Strand, London—over the whole face of the earth.

"This extraordinary man is now in this country—*in this city*. The Tribune, in a just tribute to his matchless enterprise, says, that having like Alexander subdued the *Old World*, he is now preparing to conquer the *New*.

"Professor HOLLOWAY has not been tempted hither by a thirst for gain—for his wealth is sufficient to satisfy the most *exigeant* worshipper of mammon—but by a philanthropic desire to extend the benefit of his medicines among a people whose character he admires."

THE HIGHER AUTHORITY.—We hear that a few days since the Fourth Ward Know Nothing Council of this city duly summoned Captain Darling, the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives of the United States, to appear before that august tribunal, for trial on account of the manner in which he has seen fit to exercise his right to dispense the patronage of the office he holds under Congress. There is no doubt of the fact, we have every reason to believe. We have not the least sympathy, political or otherwise, with the official action of the accused, and do not care the snap of our finger how much his late political friends may rasp him. Yet there is a question far deeper than anything personal to him underlaying this assumption of authority on the part of a secret political association unknown to the laws, to try public officers for the manner in which they see fit to administer their official duties.

Wash. Star.

JUST AS WE SUPPOSED.—The following is an extract from a letter received by an old farmer in Connecticut from his son, who lives in Kansas. The letter is dated Lawrence, March 1, 1856:

"I suppose you hear a great deal in Connecticut about 'civil war' and 'outrages' in this Territory, not one-half of which is true, and the other half will bear reducing greatly before you swallow it. It is rather a rough country to begin in, and the people, perhaps somewhat different from those we meet at home in Connecticut; but I have experienced nothing but kindness at their hands. There are some bad fellows here, as there are everwhere; but they are not all Missourians, by a long shot. The trouble here has grown out of the abolitionists—I mean the political ones—who think they can bluster and brag here as they do in Massachusetts, and are doing the Territory more harm than anybody else. The story about its not being safe here for a northern man is all gammon. Business is good, and those who attend to it can do well enough here."

For the Standard.

LETTER FROM PINEBUR MOCCASIN.
No. 3.

MOCCASINVILLE, N. C., March 22, 1856.

Mr. Printurs of the Standard:

The Standard has cum, and I'm much obleeged to you for the back numbers you sent. Joe Smithers has also got the Register—he told the truth for onct and a wonder, when he said he had ordered the Register, but I'm certain he lied when he sed he had paid for it; for even before he jined the Know-nuthins I never knowed him tell the truth twice hand runnin', and sence that time he has not bin detected in tellin it more than onct in three months. It raily seems to me that becomin' a member of that order incapasitates a man for tellin' the truth, and at the same time gives him a genius for swarin'.—He'll swar to almost any thing, provided it does not approximate the truth.

I'm glad the questun's settled about that feller's name, and I'm gladder still that he's got nun of the old Gineral's blood in him. I'm sorry he's even a nephew of the old hero's wife; but all I've got to say on that head is, that he's a disgrace to his aunt. But I don't like the way you print his name, puttin' the Andrew Jackson in big letters and the Donelson in little ones. That looks like he was mostly Andrew Jackson, which an't so. I'd print his name so, *andrew jackson* DONELSON.

But I tell you there's sum fussin' among the 'brothers' up here. The Register has cum right smash among them like a big rotten punkin. I'll tell you about it. Joe Smithers, Ned Davolt, Bob Mullins, and all the rest of the night-pit fellers have bin braggin about the new platform and swarin' it was better than their old one; and here cums the Register and ses there an't no platform at all! The editur of that paper must be a mity young man—I'm certain he hasn't cum to years of discreshun yet; for while he ses there an't no platform he publishes the proceedings of a Know-nuthing meetin' down in Brunswick, I b'lieve, which endorses the platform! Now, accordin' to the editur that meetin' has endorsed nuthin', in which I s'pose the editur is included, as they got him to print their endorsement.—Well, it's a bumbshell among the rascals here. Sum swars there *is* a platform, and sum swars there isn't. Sum swars by the Register, and sum swars agin it. Joe Smithers swars the Register is right, and Ned Davolt swars it's wrong, and each of them has 4 or 5 follerers, and they are all swarin' pro and con, and sich a interestin' swarin' match I never did hear.—Ned cusses Joe for bringin' the Register into the naborhood, and Joe cusses Ned for not believin' in the Register. I jest lays my finger to the handle of my face and ses to them, "You *are* Know nuthins—you don't know whether you've got a platform or not;" and then I moralizes to them in this way, "If Satan be divided agin himself, how can he stand up? and if a house be at variance with itself, won't it be mity apt to fall down?" But I s'pose they might jest as well do their swarin' about the Register as any thing else, for swar they will, and there's no keepin' them from it, moralize as I may to them.

But that platform bisness is jest like all the doins of the Know-nuthins—it's deceptive. It was sorter passed and sorter not passed; so that them as likes it can swar by it, and them as don't can swar there an't no platform. It's an "American party," and an "American platform," they say, and Josh Giddins and Kennel Rainer, Jew and Gentile, Southern slaveholder and Northern abolitionist can all cum and swar and vote together, either on or off the platform, and there's no queshtuns axed. Even the Pope himself, the father of all Roman Catholics, and Queen Victoria, the mother of all furriners, can become Know-nuthins accordin' to that platform.

Joe Smithers ses platforms is made for dishonest politishuns. (If he had his deserts the sheriff would bild him one.) I hear that *respectable* Know-nuthins, (if I may be allowed the expreshun) has sed the same. Then their platform is for their dishonest members, I s'pose, and if they want all of that class to stand on it, it's my opinion it'll take a heap of timber to bild it. They might jest as well cover all their ground with it, for it will not take much room to hold the rest of them. And then agin, it is complimentary to Henry Clay and Gineral Scott, for both of them was histed on platforms when they run for President. The fact is the old federal-whig-know-nuthins never did succeed when they made a platform and let the people know their principles, and it's no wonder they don't like platforms. Now they know they can't make a platform for honest men to stand on, nor one that will elevate them to office, and so they swar that none sich can be built. O what a preshus set of fellers they is! Just because they are mean they seem to think every body fools.

But my hand is cramped and I must stop. I'll write agin next week.

Yourn till deth,
PINEBUR MOCCASIN.

P. S. Sence I wrote the foregoin' I see the Register publishes a letter from one Mr. Hotton, or Hottentot, or sum sich name, who ses the platform *was* endorsed. Joe Smithers tried to keep Ned Davolt from seein' it, but I told Ned about it, and he cussed Joe and the Register, and crowed mitily over his triumf. Joe swars he b'lieves that Ned and Mr. Hotton both lies, and so they have it. Joe sorter gives it up, though, and ses it is a very good platform any how. I'll notice sum of its buties for you before long. But I raily think Mr. Hotton writes a mity weak letter except in one respect: it's strong enuf in plain ontruths. If I couldn't do better than he does, I'd quit writin'.

A STORY FINISHED.—Some years ago a Cincinnati paper received and printed the first chapter of what promised to be a thrilling romance, with the expectatiod of being provided with the concluding portions as might be needed. The chapter was very ingeniously written, and concluded by leaving the principal character suspended by the pantaloons from the limb of a tree over a perpendicular precipice. It attracted the attention of the press, and inquiries were about to be made concerning the continuation of the story and the fate of the hero. Day after day the victimized publishers looked for the remaining chapters, but in vain, they never came to hand. Finding that they had been sold, and wishing to put a stop to the jokes their cotemporaries were cracking at their expence, they briefly concluded the story thus:

Chapter 11.—Conclusion. After hanging to the treacherous tree for four weeks, his pantaloons gave way and Charles Melville rolled headlong over the yawning precipice. He fell a distance of five miles, and came down with the small of his back across a stake, which so jarred him that he was compelled to travel in Italy for his health, where he is at present residing. He is engaged in the butchering business, and is the father of a large family of children.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY ON DEEP RIVER.—We notice in the proceedings of the house of Representatives that the Hon. L. O'B. Branch of this State has introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be and are hereby instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a national foundry, on Deep river, in the State of North Carolina.

The resolution was adopted.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A certain remedy for Liver and Stomach complaints. The daughter of Mrs. Farlow, of Henry Street, New-York, was for three years in a deplorable state of ill health, suffering from her stomach and liver. Seven weeks ago she commenced the use of Dr. Holloway's Pills and is perfectly cured. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

AN EARNEST JOKE.—It is surely the very height of ingratiude for the know nothings to hold George Law so cheap, when there is not a patriot in the whole country to whom American principles have been so dear.

An old line Whig city Convention was held in Philadelphia last week. Speeches were delivered and resolutions adopted, antagonistic to both the Know Nothings and the Abolitionists.

STILL ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.—Col. J. H. Brown, democrat, has been elected mayor of Galveston, Texas, and eight or nine aldermen are democrats.

The Toronto Daily Globe is a regular John Bull abolitionist, crying over African slavery, while enslaving and torturing Hindoos by the millions. Sob away, old Mawmorm, says the Boston Post.

MARRIED.

On the 14th inst., at [illegible] Esq., Mr. Griffin S. Jones, of Pasquotank, to Miss Francis Gilliam, of the former place.

DIED.

On Saturday, the 22d inst., at his residence on New Hope, Orange county, Mr. Daniel Carlton, after a painful illness of four days. The deceased was a native of Essex county, Va. He was familiar, from personal recollection, with the history of the different administrations, and was always a zealous friend to republican principles, as expounded by Mr. Jefferson. He was a public spirited citizen, and noted for his strict, honest, and inflexible justice. He was a devoted husband, a kind and affectionate father, a humane master, a good neighbor, and lived highly respected, to the advanced age of 86 years, and died deeply lamented by a large circle of relatives and acquaintances.

ATTENTION! "OAK-CITY GUARDS."

MEET AT THE ARMORY on Monday evening next, the 31st inst., at half-past seven o'clock. The business for this meeting will require that every member be present.

By order of the Captain,
W. E. ALLEY, (O. S.)

KANE HOUSE.
RALEIGH, MARCH 28, 1856.

NORFOLK OYSTERS RECEIVED DAILY.—Claggett's Ale on draft.

37—3t.

SOMETHING NEW!

JOHNS & FERRELL BEG LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that they are now receiving and opening, at their new brick building on the North side of Market Square, a large and well selected stock of staple and domestic goods, together with a large stock of fashionable hats, shoes, boots, hard and hollow ware, &c. &c.

Also a large assortment of family groceries, consisting in part of Java, Laguire and Rio Coffee; Loaf, crushed, powdered and Orleans Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Teas, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Flour, Meal, &c. Also a quantity of Sperm, adamantine and tallow Candles; Raisins and Candies; Snuff, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco; Glass and Stone ware, China ware, and many other articles too numerous to mention. They will keep constantly on hand a large and fresh supply of family groceries, which they will sell at the lowest prices.

Country produce, at the highest cash prices, will be taken in exchange for goods.

Having procured the services of Mr. David Lewis, as clerk, whose business qualities are generally known, they feel confident that they will be favored with a liberal share of patronage.

J. B. JOHNS,
J. J. FERRELL.

March 28, 1856. 37—tf.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE 22d ult., a slave named George. He is about twenty years old, dark, five feet seven or eight inches high, with a rough or pimpled face. He was raised by Mrs. E. Hutchins, who resides five or six miles from Raleigh, and still owns his mother. I purchased him last fall from Mr. Jo. Bridgers, of Franklin county, who had owned him about twelve months. It is supposed he has gone to one or the other of the neighborhoods. I will pay Twenty five dollars for his apprehension and confinement in any jail or elsewhere, so that I get him again.

WILLIAM S. LONG.

Tarboro', March 6, 1856. 37—tf.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—PITT County.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February term, 1856.—Cannon Stocks, *et al.*, vs. William Burney, Esq., *et al.*—Petition for account and settlement.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard McGrawhom, and Isaac McGrawhom, next of kin of John McGrawhom, dec'd., are non-residents of the State; it is ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks, commanding the said non-residents, at the next term of the court to be held for said county, at the Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday of May next, to be and appear at said term, or this notice will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and heard accordingly.

Witness: H. Sheppard, Clerk of our said court, at office, in Greenville, this first Monday of February, A. D. 1856.

H. SHEPPARD, Clerk.

March 25, 1856. 1118—w6w.

EMIL ROSENTHAL,

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM NEW YORK AND Baltimore, and added to his already extensive stock, the latest styles of READY MADE CLOTHING, and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS; including a fine assortment of *Shirts, Cravats, Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters*.

Coats, from 75 cents up to $30 00
Pants, " 75 " " 10 00
Vests, " 75 " " 8 00

And everything else in proportion. In fine goods, I cannot be beaten as regards quality or price; and all goods are *warranted*. All I ask is a call before purchasing. To country merchants, I am prepared to sell goods at New York wholesale prices. My motto is not to be outdone. New goods received every week.

E. ROSENTHAL.
On Market Square, corner of Wilmington St.

Raleigh, March 25, 1856. 1118—w6m.

LAND FOR SALE.—A MOST VALUABLE tract of land is offered for sale by the subscriber, containing eleven hundred acres; one half of which is in its original growth—the remainder is in a high state of cultivation. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred acres is the very best of low grounds, which are well ditched.

This land lies in both the counties of Warren and Franklin. It is only three and a half miles from Shocco Springs, and two miles from Jones' White Sulphur Springs. There is a good dwelling House and out-houses on the plantation.

I will take pleasure in showing the land to any person wishing to purchase.

ALLEN YOUNG.

Shocco Springs, March 25, 1856. 37—4m.

NEW BOOKS.—ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY for 1856: a year book of facts in Science and Art.

The Onyxsc Ring, by John Sterling.
A Forest Tragedy and other Tales, by Grace Greenwood.
The Angel in the House: The Betrothal: a Poem.
Edith Hale: a Village Story, by Thrace Talmon. This work has been prounced the most remarkable production of the day.
Tolla: a Tale of Modern Rome.
The Lost Hunter: a Tale of Early Times.
Charlemont, by Simms.
Guy Rivers: a Tale of Georgia, by Simms.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

March 24, 1856. 36—

New Spring and Summer Goods for 1856.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RETURNED FROM New York, and is now receiving the largest and most complete assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS he ever had the pleasure of offering to his numerous friends and customers. Introducing all the RECENT STYLES, Calicoes, Ginghams, Lawns, Muslins, Challes, Barage De Lanes, Figured and Plain Berages, and Tissues.

Silk and Straw Bonnets, Silk Mantilas, and Parisols.

No use to talk, for I have got them. Come and look.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.—I have a fine assortment of Cotton, Linen, and Woolen Goods of all kinds. Give me a call if you want new, cheap, and good Goods. Hats, Boots, and Shoes. Also, some good READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Talk about this man and that man selling goods at cost! Why customer, stop and think and ponder well before you step, I am not selling you old goods nor time-worn or shelf-rubbed remnants; but I am offering you NEW GOODS, bought in New York *within the last fifteen days*, and I will sell you GOOD Goods, just as cheap as any man in this City, County or State that has paid for his goods, or intends doing so. Call and see me, and if I do not prove what I say, then quit me.

Call 3d door above R. Smith's corner, or one door above Evans and Cooke's, and opposite C. W. D. Hutching's Saddle and Harness Manufactory, Fayetteville Street.

ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, March 24, 1856. 1117—6w.

☞ Star, Christian Advocate, Spirit of the Age, copy six times.

LATE PUBLICATIONS.

PHILIP THE SECOND, BY WM. H. PRESCOTT.
Macaulay's History of England. Vols. 3 and 4 now ready.
Hiawatha, by Longfellow.
Mimic Life, by Mrs. Ritchie, (formerly Mrs. Mowatt.)
Ernest Linwood, by Mrs. Hentz.
Rachel Gray, by Julia Kavanaugh.
Our Cousin Veronica, by Miss Wormeley.
Sheepac Recollections: A Wayside Glimpse of American Life.
Woman's Faith: A Tale of Southern Life.
The Creole Orphans: A Tale of Lousiana.
Dr. Maginn's Miscellanies. Vol. 3. Shakspeare papers.
Widow Bedott Papers.
Phoenixiana: Or, Sketches and Burlesques, by John Phoenix Squibob. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, March 24, 1856. 36—

NOTICE.

THE BUILDING A NEW JAIL IN THE TOWN of Wentworth, will be let to the lowest bidder on the first day of May next, the house to be a two story brick building, with four rooms on the basement story, and four cells in the second story, to be covered with tin, length forty feet, width thirty feet. Also the building a kitchen and smokehouse of brick. The contractor to furnish every material.

The plan and specifications may be found at the County Court Clerk's Office.

GEO. D. BOYD,
GEO. L. AIKIN,
T. T. ROBERTSON,
J. C. ROBERTSON,
W. M. ELLINGTON.
Com.

Wentworth, March 24, 1856. 36—4w.

FOR SALE.—A TRANSIT, VALUED BY COL. Gwynn at $100; and a Pocket Compass, at $15. Inquire at this office.

March 24, 1856. 36—6t.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—THAT WELL known Hotel in the City of Raleigh, opposite the Court House, called the Yarborough House, will be sold to the highest bidder, on Monday, the 19th day of May next, by order of the Supreme Court.

Terms: Five hundred dollars cash; residue, in three equal payments at one, two and three years—interest from day of sale.

E. B. FREEMAN,
Clerk of the Supreme Court.

March 24, 1856.

PROSPECTUS OF
"THE WESTERN SENTINEL,"
A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

SOLICITED BY MANY CITIZENS OF FORSYTH and surrounding Counties, the undersigned proposes to publish, in the town of Winston, North Carolina, a Weekly Newspaper under the above title.

The increasing public interests of our section, and of Western Carolina generally; the enlarged appreciation of the reading public; and the demand for a local journal at the seat of our County government, seem to favor the establishment at Winston of a journal of the character proposed.

The "SENTINEL" will be devoted to Morality, Pure Literature, Republican Principles, General Intelligence, and all the interests of the people. It will be the aim of the publisher to render it a repository of pleasing and profitable reading, a faithful record of events, and an agreeable companion to the Home Circle.

In matters of public policy, both National and State, it will yield an unwavering support to Democratic measures, and a zealous advocacy of the Democratic cause; sustaining to the height of its ability the principles of the Baltimore Democratic platform of 1852, as agreed upon by the Party, and sanctioned by a large majority of the American People.

Against the recently organized "Know Nothing," or "Native American" movement, the *Sentinel* will take decided and unequivocal ground; regarding the creation of a religious test as qualification for public office, at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, opposed to every principle of Republicanism, and worthy only the ignorance and intolerance of a darker age. Acting from a firm conviction that honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constitution, (aside from political principle,) are sufficient requisites in candidates for office under a Republican form of government, we shall oppose any organization, whether secret or open, that seeks to create a barrier between the native and adopted citizen, or to deprive either of the rights and privileges enjoyed under the Constitution and Laws, as they stand. In short, our position and sentiment upon this subject will be: PRINCIPLES—not birth-place; MEASURES—not men.

The paper will be devotedly attached to the Union of the States, while maintaining a jealous guardianship of their individual rights; advocating as the only guarantee of the perpetuity of the Union, a strict and faithful adherence, under all circumstances, to the Federal Constitution.

With the increased mail facilities afforded by the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, and the advantages of a daily arrival, the *Sentinel* will contain the latest and most reliable intelligence.

Especial care and attention will be bestowed upon the Editorial Department; and with the assistance of intelligent correspondents, it is hoped that the original portion of the publication may form a pleasing and attractive feature.

While the tone of the "Sentinel" upon all subjects, will be fearless and independent, its columns will be entirely free from the low slang and billingsgate rhetoric so conspicuous in some of the political journals of the day.

The first number will be issued in the month of April next.

The "Sentinel" will be printed weekly, from new type, on a large sheet, at the price of Two Dollars per year, in advance; two dollars and a half after six months, or three dollars after the close of the subscription year. To any one procuring ten subscribers, and paying the cash in advance, the paper will be furnished one year, gratis.

F. E. BONER.

December 16, 1855. 9—

Prospectus of the "Southern Sentinel,"

A Democratic and Miscellaneous Journal, to be Published Weekly, at Wilson, N. C.

THE EXISTING CONDITION OF POLITICAL PARTIES, and of partizan strife, naturally suggests the establishing of such a journal as the "SOUTHERN SENTINEL" purposes to become. The present, indeed, is a crisis in our political history, never witnessed before. The Constitution has been invaded; the laws trampled and spat upon; religious liberty assailed; ballot boxes broken and burnt; the landmarks of our political ancestry partially effaced; the wisdom derived from a time-honored experience unseated; strange and questionable men have been *pushed* into high positions; and fanaticism, unchained from its axe and its faggot piles in the North, is heard to howl among us in the South. These evils, so far as its humble abilities shall serve,

THE SOUTHERN SENTINEL

will endeavor to arrest. It will endeavor to inculcate a reverence for the laws as they exist, and for the Constitution, as it has been interpreted by the wise men of the past and by the Fathers of the Democratic faith. It will defend not only political, but RELIGIOUS liberty, and will do battle against every political heresy that may appear, whether hatched in caves or culverts, or open convention.

The SENTINEL will also, to relieve the monotony of politics, devote space to literary topics, original and selected, as well as to miscellaneous subjects, which shall include Agricultural and the latest Commercial intelligence. In brief, no efforts nor expenses will be spared to make the Sentinel one of the most useful and efficient journals in the South.

The first number of the Sentinel will be issued about the first of the next month, and sent to subscribers at the rate of $2 per annum: $2 50 at the end of six months, and $3 at the end of the year. Discount made in behalf of clubs, who shall take five, ten or more copies.

J. F. KEENAN, EDITOR.

Jan. 17, 1856. 17—

Important to the Afflicted.

DR. JAMES A. CLOPTON, WHO HAS, FOR a number of years, been successful in curing Cancers, Ulcers, Tumors, Sore Legs, &c., offers to Druggists, Doctors, and Farmers, or any that may be afflicted, every remedy in use, for such diseases. He will give his own remedies, together with all other remedies in use, with a correct diagnosis of all such as will yield to treatment, for the small sum of $20. Address,

JAMES A. CLOPTON,
St. Louis, Missouri.

P. S.—Persons purchasing Dr. Clopton's remedies, will not be permitted to give them to others. Remittances of $100 have frequently been made for an ounce box of the ointment.

CERTIFICATES.

WILSON'S DEPOT, South-Side R. R., Va.

DR. CLOPTON—Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that my cancer is entirely well. Your ointment proved invaluable. I used it according to your directions, and soon it took effect, and my cancer was removed; and I am now, to all human appearances, perfectly well. I wish you may meet with great success in your practice.

Yours, very respectfully,
THOMAS HOBBS.

Nottaway Co., Va., Feb. 2, 1855.

Oct. 11, 1855.

DR. CLOPTON—Dear Sir: My wife's breast is about as it was when I wrote to you last. From my description of it to you, you think you have an infallible remedy for it. Enclosed, I send you a check of $100 on Petersburg bank. Please send me the medicine

Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE W. REDD.

PINE HALL, N C., Jan. 15, 1856.

DR. CLOPTON—Dear Sir: I received a letter from you not long since, requesting me to send you the money that I was to give you for curing my daughter Martha. I herein enclose you the half of a hundred dollar bill; and when I hear from you, that you have received this, I will send you the remaining half.

My daughter is improving very much; and we think, and are in great hopes of her final recovery.

As soon as you receive this, write to me.

Yours, very respectfully,
A. W. ROBERTSON.

March 16, 1856. 34—tf.

CARROLL HOUSE,
CHESTERVILLE, S. C.

THAT LARGE AND SPLENDID THREE STORY Building on the east side of Chester Depot, is now open for the accommodation of persons travelling by the Cars, or otherwise. The Proprietor is well aware, that nothing short of a well-kept house, will induce custom to this so recently gotten up; and although very solicitous of patronage, he refrains from those thousand and one promises which have been made, only to be broken by many of his "illustrious predecessors."

He confidently hopes, that he will be sustained, and upon trial give that satisfaction and accomodation to the wearied traveller, that will send him on his way rejoicing.

J. L. CARROLL.

Feb. 25, 1856. 29—tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, IN MARTIN Court of Equity. Lemon S. Dunn and McGilvra Whitehurst, Executors B. M. Wilkinson, vs. Peregrine P. Clements.

To P. P. Clements:

SIR: You are hereby notified to appear at the Court House in Williamston on the last Monday in August next, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to the supplemental bill of complainants filed against you in this cause, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against you and the same heard accordingly.

Witness: C. B. Hassell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office, this the 10th day of March, 1856.

C. B. HASSELL, C. M. E.

March 17, 1856. 1116—w6w.

North Carolina Six Per Cent State Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C.,
March 12, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., 14th of April next, for the purchase of $250,000 of North Carolina State Bonds, dated January 1st, 1856, and running thirty years.

Proposals will also be received for the purchase of $7,000 of Bonds which will be dated January 1st, 1855.

Both classes of Bonds will have coupons, for interest at six per cent per annum, payable 1st of Jan'y and July attached. The principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York, unless where the party prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of the State.

Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, can deposite the amount to the credit of the undersigned in the Bank of the Republic, New York, or in either of the Banks of this City.

Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for N. C. Stocks," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State.

D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.

Raleigh, March 13, 1856. 33—td.

LAMP OIL.—A GOOD SUPPLY JUST TO HAND and for sale by

PESCUD & GATLING.

March 17, 1856. 34—

GARDEN SEEDS, WARRANTED FRESH AND genuine, growth of 1855, for sale by HENRY D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore, Raleigh, N. C.

Asparagus.	Citron, for preserves.
Large.	*Mustard.*
Beans.	White,
(Bush or Snap Shorts.)	Brown,
Early Six Weeks, or Early Mohawk,	*Okra.*
Red Speckled Valentine, or Red Mellow,	*Onion.*
Brown Speckled Valentine,	Silver Skinned, or White,
Refugee or Thousand-to-One,	Large Yellow Strasburg,
Red French,	Large Red Wethersfield,
Cranberry Bush,	Top or Button Onion,
Extra Early Victoria,	White Portugal,
Round Dwarf, or White Kidney,	Yellow Dutch,
Yellow Six-Weeks,	Danvers Yellow, [new,]
China Red Eye, or Early China,	Large Red,
Large Lima, or Butter Beans,	Early Red, [extra]
Carolina Sewee or Saba.	*Parsley.*
Beet.	Curled, or Double,
Extra Early Turnip-rooted,	Plain or Single.
Early Turnip-rooted Red,	*Parsnip.*
Long Blood-Red,	Sugar,
Silesian or Sugar,	Hollow Crowned, or Cap,
Mangold Wurtzel,	*Peas.*
Early Orange do,	Landreth's Extra Early,
Early Half-long Blood,	Early Frame,
French Amber Sugar.	Early Washington,
Cabbage.	Early May &c,
Early Dutch,	Early Charlton,
Early York,	Bishop's Dwarf Prolific,
Landreth's Large York,	Dwarf Blue Imperial,
Early Sugar Loaf,	Royal Dwarf Marrowfat,
Early Battersea,	Blue Prussian,
Early Drumhead,	Early Champion of England,
Green Curled Savoy,	Large White Marrowfat,
Large Drumhead Savoy,	*Pepper,*
Red Dutch, (for pickling,)	Large Sweet, Bell-shaped,
Large Late Drumhead,	Tomato, or Flat,
Flat Dutch,	Cherry,
Green Glazed,	Cayenne, or Long,
Mammoth,	*Pumpkin.*
Carrot.	Cashaw,
Long Orange,	Common Field, or Cheese.
Early Horn,	Mammoth,
Altringham, or Field,	*Radish.*
Large White, or Field.	Long Scarlet Short-top,
Celery.	Long Salmon,
White Solid,	White Turnip-rooted,
Red Solid.	Red turnip-rooted,
Corn, (Indian.)	Yellow Turnip-rooted,
Evergreen Sugar,	Summer White,
Sweet, or Sugar,	*Rhubarb, or Pie-plant.*
Early Canada,	*Salsify, or Oyster-Plant.*
Early York, or Adam's Early,	*Squash.*
Tuscarora.	Early Bush, or Patty Pan,
Cauliflower.	Early Apple Bush, or Egg.
Early Asiatic, (Imported.)	Long Green Crookneck,
Late Dutch,	Bush Crookneck Summer,
Cress—Pepper Grass.	Dutch Summer Scallop, white,
Broccoli—Large Purple Cape,	Dutch Summer Scallop, yellow,
Large White Cape,	Cocoa-nut,
Cucumber.	Valparasio, or Porter.
White Spined,	*Spinach.*
Extra Early Russian,	Round Savoy-leaved.
Early Frame or Table,	Prickly Seed,
Short Prickly,	*Tomato, or Love-apple.*
Early Green Cluster,	Large Red.
Early Frame,	Large Yellow.
Early Short green,	Pear-shaped,
Long Green Turkey,	*Turnip.*
Long Green (Keene's,)	Early Flat Dutch, (Strap-leaved,)
Small Cherkin, for pickles.	Red-topped, (Strap-leaved,)
Egg-Plant, or Melongena.	Early Stone,
Large Purple.	Large Norfolk,
Early Purple,	Large Globe,
Lettuce.	Yellow Aberdeen,
Early Curled, or Cut Salad,	Scotch Yellow,
Early Cabbage,	Ruta Baga, or Swedish,
Butter Lettuce,	*Herb Seed.*
Brown Dutch,	Lavender,
Royal Cabbage,	Lemon Balm,
Imperial.	Rosemary,
Philadelphia Cabbage,	Sage,
Curled India, or Ice.	Savory, Summer,
White Cos,	Do. Winter,
Green Cos,	Sweet Basil,
Palestine,	Sweet Marjoram,
Melons.	Sweet Thyme,
Ward's Nectar,	*Grass Seeds.*
Pine Apple or Persian,	(By the pound or bushel,)
Skillman's Fine Netted,	Red Clover,
Beechwood, (extra fine,)	White Dutch Clover,
Carolina Water,	Lucerne, or French,
Mountain Sprout Water,	Blue Grass,
Hadley, or Mountain Sweet,	Herds or Red Top,
New Orange,	Timothy,
	Canary Seed,

And a great variety of Seeds, not included in this advertisement.

Feb. 25, 1856. 28—

Foundry and Machine Shop for Sale.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS, LOCATED IN the town of Wilmington, North Carolina, now in successful operation, are offered for sale on accommodating terms; or an interest will be sold to a man of experience in the business, who has capacity to superintend the same.

The property consists of a capacious and well-arranged

MACHINE SHOP, PATTERN ROOM, BOILER SHOP, BLACKSMITH SHOP, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY, DRAFTING ROOMS AND OFFICES,

all well supplied with tools, and capable of doing work of any kind that can be done at first class shops. The building will accommodate 500 hands, and the present tools are sufficient for 300 men. The land and water front is of sufficient extent to admit of any enlargement or addition that may be desired.

The present demand for work is sufficient to keep the establishment employed with a force of 200 hands, and will increase. The prices obtained for work are such as to be profitable to the proprietor, and compare favorably with prices at other points to the purchaser.

In addition to the many advantages possessed by this location for the business, the opening of the Cape Fear and Deep River works, and the building of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, will create additional demands for work, and furnish a supply of fine quality Coal and Iron.

If the whole, or an interest is not sold before the 16th day of April next, the property will be offered at public sale on that day, on the premises.

As the Establishment will continue in operation, orders for new work or repairs, will be attended to as heretofore.

Any information that may be desired, will be promptly furnished by application to the subscriber at Wilmington, N. C. A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Pres. C. I. W. Co.

March 8, 1856. 32—t16A.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—NASH County.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February term, 1856.—Lucy Bass vs. Wm. H. Edwards and wife, Elizabeth, the heirs of J. J. Holland, John Gandy and wife, Betsy, and Richard Bass.—Petition for partition of land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, John Gandy and wife, Betsy, the heirs of J. J. Holland, and Richard Bass, are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the North-Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the Court House in Nashville, on the 2d Monday in May next, there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiffs' petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness: W. T. Arrington, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 2d Monday in February, A. D. 1856.

W. T. ARRINGTON, Clerk.

March 7, 1856. 1115—w6w.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—NASH County.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February term, 1856.—Evan H. Morgan, propounder of the Will of Wm. B. Morgan, vs. John Morgan and Simon R. Whitley, and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Martin Wood, and Newton Wood, are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North-Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said Martin Wood and Newton Wood to be and appear before the Justices of the said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the Court House in Nashville, on the 2d Monday of May, A. D. 1856, then and there to make themselves parties to the issue of *devisavit vel non*, otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso* as to them.

Witness: W. T. Arrington, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Nashville, the 2d Monday in February, 1856.

W. T. ARRINGTON, Clerk.

March 7, 1856. 1115—w6w.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—PERQUIMANS County.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February term, 1856.—The legatees of James Gilbert vs. the heirs at law of the same.—Probate of Will.

A paper writing, purporting to be the Will of James Gilbert, deceased, late of Perquimans county, being offered for probate, and it appearing to the Court that Eliza Willbanks, the only heir at law of said James Gilbert, is not an inhabitant of this State: on motion it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks, in the North-Carolina Standard newspaper, for the said Eliza Willbanks, and all other heirs at law of the said James Gilbert, to be and appear at the next term of this court, to see and hear proceedings in this case.

Witness: Thomas Wilson, clerk of our said court, on the second Monday of February, in the year of our independence, the 80th, A. D. 1856.

THOS. WILSON, C. C. C.

March 4, 1856. 1114—w6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—PITT County.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February term, 1856.—John S. Easton vs. William K. Delaney and wife, and others.—Petition for division of lands.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Kennedy and [illegible] Kennedy, party defendants in this suit, are non-residents of this State; it is ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks, for said defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday of May next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and petition heard accordingly.

Witness: H. S[illegible], Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Greenville, the 1st Monday in February, A. D. 1856.

H. SHEPPERD, Clerk.

Feb. 25, 1856. 1114—w6w.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily .... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday .... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday .... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) .... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) .... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday .... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON, WM. D. HAYWOOD, JAMES F. JORDAN, QUINTEN BUSBEE, H. W. HUSTED, WM. H. MCKEE, CHARLES B. ROOT, WM. W. HOLDEN, WM. D. COOKE, R. H. BATTLE, WM. H. JONES, P. F. PESCUD, SEATON GALES.

OFFICERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President,*
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary,*
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer,*
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney,*
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D., WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D., RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. — *Medical Board of Consultation.*
R. H. BATTLE, W. W. HOLDEN, CHARLES B. ROOT, — *Executive Committee.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

July 10, 1855. 66—

SCHLOSS & BROTHER TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, vicinity, and the public in general, that they have changed their firm by taking in as a Partner Mr. M. GRAUSMAN, who will hereafter attend on the CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, in all its branches. All orders will receive strict attention. Any garment sent for will be finished and forwarded to its destination within eight days.

All sizes of Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., constantly kept up by our own original merchant tailoring establishment of Joseph Schloss & Brother, corner of Light and Mercer sts., Baltimore, Md.

Our DRY GOODS shall and must be sold soon, as we are anxious to make our store a Regular Clothing House. Call and get Dry Goods at cost, or before we send them off to Auction Houses.

SCHLOSS, BROTHER & Co.

Raleigh, Jan. 21, 1856. 19—tf.

A. D. 1856.

THE PUBLIC MAY TALK ABOUT THE CLAYTON-BULWER treaty and the BRITISH BULLION power, but whether it is a perfect treaty or imperfect treatment towards us matters little—the facts are: The British now hold Malta and Gibraltar, Heligoland in the Baltic, Capetown and Ceylon on the South and East seas, Falkland at Cape Horn, Vancouver on the Pacific, Halifax, the Bermudas off Cape Hatterask, and Mosquitia of the Caribbean sea—thereby commanding the world of waters; notwithstanding all this Havens still continues to put up, and put down, and put thro', on Fayetteville St., No. 19, Portraits of life-giving lineaments, done up and done down and done brown in ambrotypic, mezzographic, photographic and daguerreotypic styles indelible in color and pure in tint, so that eternally every child may recognize his own near relatives, and even Towser know his own master.

P. S. Call immediately and be satisfied for once!

At the HAVEN'S GALLERY,
Fayetteville Street No 19 Raleigh N C

January 25, 1856. 19—tf.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles. do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFCERS OF THE COMPANY.

President.
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*
John R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, — *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 55—

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber having sold out her other property with a view of leaving the State, offers for sale, privately, her residence in Oxford, N. C. The dwelling has two rooms below and above stairs, eighteen by twenty feet, an airy passage, two corresponding basement rooms, and is two stories high. The out-houses consist of a large kitchen, smoke-house, dairy, and a very commodious stable, and there are six acres of land in the lot, all under plank enclosure, and one acre substantially paled in for a garden.—All of these buildings and improvements are entirely new, having been completed within the last twelve months, and occupy a most desirable location in the flourishing town of Oxford, and would be the exact thing for a gentleman from down the country desiring a healthy summer residence for his family; and besides the proverbial salubriousness of this region, this particular locality combines extraordinary educational advantages. The Baptist Female College, situated at this place, is one of the largest and most popular institutions of the kind in the State, besides another deservedly popular academy for young ladies; and the North-Carolina Masonic College is now in course of construction in this place, and will go into operation in the next year; besides an academy of high grade for boys, now in most successful operation, under the charge of one of the most popular teachers in the State.

This property will be sold on most accommodating terms as to payment, and for less money than it would cost to rear the buildings. Address Dr. Z. M. Paschall, Oxford, N. C., or Wm. Baskerville, Jr., Lombardy Grove, Mecklenburg Co., Virginia, either of whom are fully authorized to act in the premises.

ELIZA B. ROLFE.

March 16, 1856. 34—tf.

FOUNTAIN LAMPS AND OIL.—THIS IS THE cheapest and best light a family can use. It is not explosive, being a pure, fixed oil. It contains no camphine, turpentine, or any explosive mixture. In this respect it is fully warranted. Half a pint of Fountain Oil will burn, double wicks, giving a brilliant, smokeless, and steady light, twenty-four hours, or two and one-half hours for one cent! These lamps, once filled and trimmed, will burn six nights if four hours each without being refilled, saving the trouble of filling every night, as must be done with the common lamp. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, March 18, 1856. 34—

LEWIS' PURE LEAD.—A LARGE SUPPLY Lewis' Pure Lead, just received and for sale by

PESCUD & GATLING.

March 13, 1856.

JUST PUBLISHED.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW BOOK.—A Visit to India, China, Loo-Choo and Japan, in the year 1853, by Bayard Taylor, with elegant tinted Engravings. One vol. cloth. Price $1 50.

This volume is a record of the author's own experience during a year's travel in the above named countries, and is intended to convey an accurate idea of their present physical and social aspect. The results of the writer's observations are given in the same delightfully natural style which characterizes his previous works.

"We welcome with pleasure this long promised work. The last of three volumes comprising the travels in Central Africa, Egypt and India, of one of the most indefatigable travelers of the day. We know of no books of the kind that keep the reader's attention so much alive."—Sunday Dispatch.

"Mr. Taylor has earned a reputation as a traveller, never equaled by any American, and surpassed by but few persons now living. We venture the assertion, that this new book will be generally confessed to be his greatest and best work."—*Eastern Argus.*

For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

A HUMOROUS VOLUME.

QUIZZICAL, SATIRICAL, MIRTHFUL AND SPARKLING.—*Published this day, A Basket of Chips*, by John Brougham, illustrated by McLenan. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, $1 25.

EXTRACT FROM PREFACE.

"A Basket of Chips" is a somewhat unpromising repast to ask any one to participate in, to be sure, and the unsavoriness of the name will, no doubt, be eagerly laid hold of by some of the critics. Perhaps it might be as well, in explanation of the title, to say that the random sketches contained in this volume are but the sawdust and shavings accumulated during intervals of more laborious carpentry.

For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE NEWCOMES. By Thackery.

The Land of Gold. Reality versus Fiction. By Hinton R. Helper.

A visit to the Camp before Sebastopol. By Richard C. McCormick.

Scenes in the Practice of a New York Surgeon. By Edward H. Dixon, D. D.

The Life of Devereau. By his Son.

The Footsteps of St. Paul.

Life in California. Mountains and Molehills.

History of the Council of Trent. By L. F. Bungener.

The Araucanians; Or, Notes of a Tour among the Indian Tribes of Chili. By Edmond Ruel Smith.

A Basket of Chips. By John Brougham.

America. Political and Social. By Schaff.

Fairy Tales of Many Nations.

Wirt's Letter of the British Spy.

Chandler's Plan of Sebastopol.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

October 16, 1855. 94—

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.—Copland's Dictionary of Practical Medicine, vols. 1 and 2 now ready—to be completed in three volumes.

Clinical Lectures on the diseases of women and children, by Gunning S. Bedford, A. M., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, &c., in the University of New York.

Todd on the nervous system.

A Lexicon of technical terms employed in medical science at the present day, by D. M. Reese, M. D., L. L. D.

The Dispensatory of the United States of America, by Wood and Bache. Last edition.

The Diseases of the Human Teeth, by Fox and Harriss.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

September 7, 1855. 82—

CLARENDON IRON WORKS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING PURCHASED THE entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for

Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water-wheels,
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT.

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

Oct. 15. 95—tf.

D. C. CARRINGTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Goldsborough, N. C.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Wayne and adjoining counties, that they have a large and comprehensive stock of goods now on hand, and are daily in receipt of such articles necessary for this section of country, all of which will be sold low for Cash, or to responsible and punctual customers on *time*. Orders from the country solicited. Articles will be forwarded *promptly* and in good order. *Particular attention* paid to consignments of Produce and Merchandise generally, sent us. We have now on hand, and are daily in receipt of the following goods:

200 brls. Lime; 25 brls. Hydraulic Cement;
25 " Calcined Plaster; 200 bushels Plasterers Hair;
200 sacks Ground Alum and Liverpool salt;
250 bush. Turk's Island Salt; 4 bags Feathers;
24 Nova Scotia Grindstones and Fixtures;
50 brls. Whiskey, Gin and Rum;
10 " Cognac Brandy; 5 brls. Cider Vinegar;
3000 kegs Pure White Lead; 6 brls. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil;
24 boxes Ass'd.2 Candles; 24 boxes Sperm, Tallow and Adamantine Candles;
24 boxes Herkimer county Cheese; 2 brls Lard;
36 Fine Sugar-cured Hams; 10 boxes Ass'd Pickles;
2 bags Sicily and Brodeaux Almonds; 2 bags Filberts;
10 boxes Raisins; 2 barrels English Walnuts; 1 case Fr. Chocolate,
2 cases Fr. Mustard; 20 bags Rio and Java Coffee;
10 brls. crushed and clarified Sugars;
20 boxes Butter, Soda and Sugar Crackers;
20 " Smoked Herrings; 5 bales Gunny Bagging;
20 coils Rope; 50 kegs Nails, ass'd. from 3 to 40d;
200 bunches Spun Cotton; 300 yds. North Carolina Oznabugs and Sheetings;
2 hhds. Bright P. R. Sugar; 10 boxes No. 1 and Pale Soap;
2 tons Hoop Iron; 2 tons Swedes Iron; 10 kegs Horse Shoes;
6 brls. Distiller's Glue; 2 brls. Bungs; 1000 kegs Potash for making soap;
24 gro Matches; 6 doz. Axes; 2 casks Rice; 400 sacks Table and Dairy Salt; 10 boxes Starch; 6 boxes Babbitts Salaratus;
200 pr. Negro Mackinaw and Rose Blankets; 12 pr. heavy Kersey; 4 pr. Corduroy; 20 pair servants Plaids;

together with a full assortment of Hardware, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Earthern Ware and Hollow Ware, Trunks and Carpet Bags, Hats and caps, fine double and single barrel Guns, Ploughs, Fan Mills, corn Shellers, Straw and Suansage Cutters, Hominy Mills, Garden, Dirt and Brick Wheel Barrows, Burning Fluid, Lamp Black and Logwood, Copperas, Window Glass and Putty, and many articles too numerous to mention. Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

Goldsboro', Sept. 27th, 1855. 91—6m.

Office R. & G. R. R. Company,
RALEIGH, Jan. 31, 1856.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.

Schedule for Mail Train on and after Thursday, the 31st day of January, 1856.

NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER TO-DAY, THE MAIL Train will leave the Depot, (North-Carolina Railroad) at 13 minutes before 6 o'clock, A. M., upon the arrival of the cars from the West. The Conductors and Baggage Master will be in readiness to take charge of baggage, &c. Passengers will have no trouble in shifting baggage, and will arrive at Weldon at 11.30 A. M., in full time for all trains going North.

By order of the President.

JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.

21—

☞ Raleigh Register, Hillsboro' Recorder, Greensboro' Patriot, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat, Petersburg Intelligencer, Democrat, and Express, and Norfolk Herald publish till forbid.

THE SECRET ART OF CATCHING FISH WITH or without hook and line sent for 25 cents. Address box 25, Forestville, N. C.

March 17, 1856. 34—6m.

POT ASH.—1000 POUNDS POT ASH FOR SALE low by

PESCUD & GATLING.

March 17, 1856. 34—

KOH-I-NOOR.—THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE AUTHORIZED to close out that splendid chewing tobacco, which was invoiced at $5 per lb., at a greatly reduced price—and our customers, who admired it but could not afford to chew it, will please give us a call.

PESCUD & GATLING.

March 13, 1856.

[illegible]

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina,
Office of the Secretary of State,

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.

W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.

Raleigh, January 24, 1856. 19—6m.

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT APARTMENTS are now ready for the reception of 40 patients, in the Asylum.

Those who have charge of the insane, and desire to place them in the institution, will apply to the Physician and Superintendent, E. C. Fisher, at Raleigh, before bringing the patient to the institution.

The Board of Directors refer to the 6th chapter, 17th section (page 86) of Revised Code, for the legal requirements necessary to be complied with, in order to ensure admission of State (or indigent) patients.

For the admission of paying patients, reference is made to 20th section of same chapter, page 88, of Revised Code.

As all State patients are required to undergo examination as to their insanity, previous to admission, such examination will be held at Raleigh, where some of the members of the Board are to be found.

The Sheriffs of the several Counties will please notice the requirements of the 14th section of the 6th chapter, in relation to their duties as connected with the law.

It is expected that apartments for a large number of patients will be finished in the course of a few weeks, as the work upon them is now being prosecuted as rapidly as circumstances will admit. Notice of their readiness will be given through the public press.

CHAS. L. HINTON,
G. W. MORDECAI,
THOS. D. HOGG,
Ex. Committee of Board of Directors.

Raleigh, March 1, 1856. 30—tf.

Life Preserving Patent Swingletree.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING PURCHASED THE sole right to make and sell these Swingletrees, in the counties of Wake, Johnston, Chatham, Orange, Franklin, Warren and Nash, would respectfully inform the public that they will attend the Courts in the above counties with them, and will also peddle them through the country.

By this Swingletree, a horse, or two or more horses, can be detached from a vehicle when at full speed, with perfect safety to the vehicle and those in it. It is simple and easy, so that any boy ten years old can avail himself of its use.—No such protection has ever before been invented against the dangers incident to run-away or fractious horses. Every riding vehicle ought to have one attached to it. It is a cheap, safe and certain protection against danger. It can be attached to old or new vehicles.

☞ Notice is hereby given, that any infringement on this Patent, or any imitation, or attempt to make or use by any modification, this Patent Swingletree in any of the counties above enumerated, the persons or persons so offending will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, in the U. S. Courts at Washington.

P. P. WILLIAMS & CO.

Raleigh, Feb. 22, 1856. 27—6m.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,
AND BEST READING
Weekly Paper in Virginia,
IS THE
WEEKLY EXPRESS,
ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMN READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIDAY, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.

June 8, 1855. 57—

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY. In Equity. Elijah Winston, Adm'r, *vs.* William H. Ward, Jno. J. Ward and others.

Whereas, Elijah Winston has filed his bill of complaint in our Court of Equity against John J Ward and others, and has made oath that Wm. H. Ward and John J Ward are non-residents of this State, but are residents of the State of Tennessee.

This, therefore, is to notify the said John J. Ward and Wm. H. Ward, wherever they may be, to be and appear at our Court of Equity, to be held at the Court House, in the city of Raleigh, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, to plead, answer or demur to the said bill of complaint, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and a decree made accordingly.

Given under my hand this 18th February, 1856.

ED. G. HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.

February 15, 1856. 24—6w.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

RALEIGH MARBLE WORKS

Near the corner of Margett and Wilmington Sts.

All orders for Monuments, Head Stones or ornamental sculpture, of any description, promptly attended to and executed in the best style, at moderate charges

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a shop where he intends carrying on his business in all its various branches, and he will manufacture from the best Italian and American Marble, and in the neatest and most approved style of finish.

N. B. All orders from a distance faithfully and punctually attended to. Address

THOMAS GRIER,
Raleigh, N. C.

November 15, 1855.

DE QUINCEY'S NEW WORK.—THE NOTE Book of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey.

Also, De Quincey's former writings, comprising the following:

The Confessions of an English Opium Eater, and the Suspiria De Profundis, 1 vol 16mo, with portrait, cloth
The Biographical Essays, 1 vol 16mo,
The Miscellaneous Essays, do
The Cæsars, do
Literary Reminiscences, 2 vols 16mo,
Narrative and Miscellaneous Papers, 2 vols 16mo,
Essays on the Poets, 1 vol 16mo,
Historical and Critical Essays, 2 vols 16mo,
Autobiographic Sketches, 1 vol 16mo,
Essays on Philosophical Writers, 2 vols 16mo,
Theological Essays and other Papers, do
Letters to a Young Man, and other Papers, 1 vol 16mo,

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 13, 1855. 86—tf

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE HISTORY of Napoleon Bonaparte, by John S. C. Abbott, with maps and illustrations.

Memoir of Rev. Sydney Smith, by his daughter, Lady Holland, with a selection from his letters, edited by Mrs. Austin.

Hudson's edition of Shakespeare, vol. 8, now ready.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 13, 1855. 85—

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—WRAPPING Paper, a supply of various sizes and qualities, prices to correspond, just received from the "Raleigh Paper Mills," and for sale low by W. L. POMEROY.

P. S.—Orders will receive prompt attention.

Sept. 14, 1855. 85—

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.

BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.

August 19, 1855. 83—

NIXON'S HOUSE.
[FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S]
West Side Railroad,
Goldsborough, N. C.

This extensive and well known public Establishment has been purchased and was reopened by the Subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices, of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Centeral Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with New Furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons. Foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style, by orderly, obliging and well trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a Storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest of the subscriber, to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House, while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.

H. R. NIXON.

August 14, 1855. 77—1y.

NEW FIRM—TO THE PUBLIC.

BECKWITH AND CLAYTON WOULD inform their friends and the public generally that they have entered into partnership, and have on hand for the *Fall and Winter Trade*, at the old stand of I. Beckwith, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, a heavy stock of

GROCERIES,

which the following list in part comprises,

A large lot of **Coffee—Laguira, Rio and Java.**
Coffee Sugar—Crushed and Clarified, of different grades and prices.
A good lot of **Teas.**
A heavy stock of **Sole and Upper Leather.**
A large assortment of **Boots and Shoes,** among which are fine calf and kip boots, calf shoes—ladies' and gents'. Also, a good lot of **Brogans,** for men and boys.
Candles—Adamantine and Tallow.
All kinds of **Fancy Soap.**
Shot, Powder and Caps.
Water Buckets of different kinds.
125 **Bags of Salt—Liverpool and Grn'd Allum.**
Nails of all sizes. **Cotton Yarns,**
Bacon, Lard, Flour and Meal.
A lot of splendid **Tobacco.**
Bagging and Rope.
A good lot of **Cigars**—various brands.
Also, a good lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are to be found **Domestics** from 4 to 5 qrs. wide, **Bleaching, Goods** for Gentlemen's wear, such as **Cassimere, Satinet, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Osnaburgs and Kerseys,** a fine lot of heavy **Blankets and Hats** suitable for negro's wear, and a great many others too tedious to mention.

☞ Our goods will be sold upon accommodating terms for CASH. Please give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Raleigh, September 26, 1855. 88—tf.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

EVENINGS WITH THE PROPHETS: a Series of Memoirs and Meditations. By Rev. A. Morton Brown.

THE SIX DAYS OF CREATION: a series of familiar letters from a father to his children. By W. G. Rhind.

A view of the Scripture Revelations concerning a future state. By Richard Whately, D. D., late Archbishop of Dublin.

The Universe no Desert; the Earth no Monopoly.

The Plurality of Worlds. Edited by Dr. Hitchcock.

Clouds and Sunshine. By Charles Reade, Author of "Peg Waffington."

Christy Johnson, by ditto.

The Elder Sister. By Marion James.

Ethel; Or, the Double Error. By Marian James.

Romance of American History. By Joseph Barraud.

Maud, and Other Poems. By Tennyson.

Plays. By Anna Cora Mowatt.

Slaucus. By Charles Kingsley.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, October 19, 1855. 95—

NOTICE.—JOS. K. MARRIOTT HAS REMOVED his Law Office, from the Smith building, to the office near the Court House, next door to Miller & Rogers, and two doors from the office of the Raleigh Register.

Raleigh, January 14, 1856. 16—3m.

Wholesale Jobbing Trade.—Spring, 1856.

McILWAINE & GRAHAM, (SUCCESSORS TO PAUL & McILWAINE,) Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods, No. 60, Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., are now receiving and will be prepared by the fifth of March to exhibit a full assortment of FOREIGN AND AMERICAN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, to which they would invite the attention of the trade generally.

Our facilities for purchasing American and importing foreign fabrics are not surpassed by any house in the Jobbing Business, and we feel assured that an examination of our stock will prove satisfactory to all who may favor us with a visit.

Our terms will be liberal to responsible purchasers.

McILWAINE & GRAHAM,

Agents for North Carolina Cotton Yarns, Sheetings and Osnaburgs, and for genuine Irish Flax Threads and Shoe Threads.

Feb. 29, 1856. 29—6ww.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MERCHANDIZE.—In consequence of the death of Mr. Joseph B. G. Roulhac, it becomes necessary to close his Mercantile Business in this City as soon as it can be. In order to effect speedy sales, the friends of the deceased and the public are informed, that the Store will be kept open at his late stand, and that the prices will be put down, for cash, to about cost and charges upon an average. The stock, it is generally known, is excellent in quality, and was laid in on fair terms—embracing Fancy Dry Goods, Ladies Articles, Mourning Goods, Carpets, Hardware and the best Family Groceries. The business will be conducted by Mr. Albert B. Simmons, and as much as possible, will be attended to, on behalf of the family, by the subscriber,

THOMAS RUFFIN.

Raleigh, Feb. [illegible], 1856. 22—tf.

Try the Piano First!

A PROPOSITION IS NOW MADE BY E. P. NASH to select PIANOS for customers, and allow them to test their qualities before paying for them. Better evidence cannot be given of the estimation in which we hold our Pianos.

We keep about 40 PIANOS of various patterns on hand to select from, which are bought exclusively for cash, from four of the largest manufacturers in New York, which were conceded at the Paris Worlds' Fair, to be the best. We have sold about fifteen hundred of them, which have given full satisfaction.

E. P. NASH,
Piano forte Dealer, 88 Sycamore street, corner of Bank, Petersburg, Va.

Jan. 29, 1856. 21—

GARDEN SEED.—WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT of our stock of Garden Seeds, comprising all the most popular varieties, which we warrant fresh and genuine.

A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.